TANACRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,356—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3054	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th July
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	24th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weignall	31st "
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3054	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 18th July and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	...3,000	800	16th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	...6,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
STURA	...	...	on the 14th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	...	...	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 15th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 12th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts.	
Benedictine	6	4		
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Rs.	Pts.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles		24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Orange Wine	16	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

KULU VALLEY TEA.

ARAMGARH ESTATE.

THIS TEA (grown from China seed) is considered to be one of the finest teas produced in this Country, and was AWARDED a GOLD MEDAL at the Punjaub Exhibition.

Price, Rs. 2-4 per lb.

SOLE AGENTS,

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM OR DANDELION.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of the root, much prescribed for disorders of the Liver and complaints arising therefrom. It is much more powerful than the "Juices" commonly sold, and highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian physicians.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM WITH PODOPHYLLIN.

AN excellent compound of the two remedies more active in stimulating the Liver and Bowels and removing bilious symptoms.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER DROPS.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, and Salines. It is very efficient when given between the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. Up-country correspondents report the greatest success in many malignant cases. It is prepared specially for the medicine chest in this concentrated form, and should be carefully measured when given.—Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

A VERY agreeable and efficient vegetable Aperient, adapted alike to Adults and Children, especially to the latter, on account of its pleasant taste. In many cases it has effected a complete cure in Chronic Constipation when every other remedy tried has failed. We recommend it as really worth a trial. It is perfectly safe.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

A TONIC laxative much used and strongly recommended in habitual Constipation. Like the Extract of Black Alder, its dose may be lessened till constipation ceases.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.

A SAFE and agreeable Aperient, especially for infantile cases, prepared from the finest Senna without evaporation, and therefore retaining its full activity.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

OF CALCUTTA,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BEG TO NOTIFY THEIR REMOVAL FROM

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES,

NO. 73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE

TO THEIR BOMBAY BUSINESS SHOULD, IN FUTURE,

BE ADDRESSED.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

NEUBERG'S

CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL

"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS	per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs. 3-8	
TRABUCOS	"	" 35	"	" 4-0	
ROYALS	"	" 40	"	" 4-8	

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24	0	"
Summer Merino	" 27	0	"
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39	0	"
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45	0	"
Lace Balbriggan	" 24	0	"

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants	from 16	8	"
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36	0	"
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42	0	"
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from 42	0	"
Pure Llama Wool	" 48	0	"
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27	0	"

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS.

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs.	as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers Rs. 15 to	18	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK OUT ! LOOK OUT ! ! LOOK OUT ! ! !
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY, 1888.
GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF
MDLLE. DURAND.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME for this NIGHT only, with the FULL STRENGTH of the
IDEAL COMEDY COMPANY
in CONNECTION with
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

MADRAS RACES 1889.

IN SUPERSESSION OF PREVIOUS NOTICE the MEETING will be held under NEW CALCUTTA RULES, but these rules will not effect the terms of the Prospectus issued under the old rules. First entries CLOSE 15th instant.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

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ALFRED KING,
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Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort..............................Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI SOONABAI widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAIJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road, and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of July, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants, Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicaijee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the oart called or known by the name of Dussoowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kursetjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhowaee, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.
VS.
ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land orground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vithoo Soobama Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodum, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for halalkores and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 663-6 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality, under No. 22-952, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Sheik Ally Gorekar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra ....Rs.	51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or .... „	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.......... „	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole .... „	61 0	„ 64 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer.....................Rs.	...	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer .... „	...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner......................... „	19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch .... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein .... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg.................. „	25 0	„ 28 0
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Marcobrunner .... „	28 0	„ ... 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ....Rs.	20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ....Rs.	19 0	...
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Superior „ .... „	26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port .... „	30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port...... „	36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid .... „	42 0	...

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From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Lee Canons .... „	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun .... „	18 0	—
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Chateau La Rose St. Estephe........ „	21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon .... „	15 0	—
Margaux Medoc .... „	17 0	—
Chateau LaRose .... „	28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre .... „	16 0	

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz ....Rs.	14 0	.. 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label ....Rs.	.....	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Bar.......................... „	12 0	.. 14 0
Chateau Larose .... „	20 0	.. 22 0
Chateau Mouton .... „	32 0	.. 34 0
Haut Sauterne .... „	29 0	.. 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose *** ....Rs.	18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy...... „	21 0	.. —
A. Doignon Fils & Co................. „	24 0	.. —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules .. „	29 0	.. ...
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Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy*** „	37 0	.. ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin .... Rs.	28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *** ....Rs.	24 8	
„ „ * .... „	22 8	
Cairndhu Blend * .... „	18 0	

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son ....Rs.	6 6		4 6
Bavarian Export Beer .... „	6 4	„	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer .... „	6 0	„	...
Marburg's Pilsener Beer .... „	5 12	..	3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera .... „	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth ....Rs.	15 0	..
Italian do. Finest .... „	18 0	..
Finest Kummel .... „	30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow .... „	63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest ....per 1 lb. tin		1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Rs.
Asparagus .... „	...	„ [illegible]
Celery .... „	...	„ [illegible]
Spinage in Water .... „	...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms .... „	...	„ 0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage .... „	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages .... „	...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages .... „	...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages .... „	...	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages .... „	...	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst .... „	...	„ 1 0

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—" WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...........................	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......	£ 548,900.
REST......	„ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent, is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..............................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See " The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words " Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum .... Rs.	48	Per Annum.............. Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly............ „	32
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	16
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ....[illegible]
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum.................Rs.	12	Per Annum...........Rs	15
Half-yearly................ „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly................... „	3	Quarterly............ „	3-12

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum...Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... „	6
Quarterly.. „	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to the " Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Patna (s), from Calcutta; Somerhill (s), Sunderland; and Satara (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ganges (s), for London, &c.; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

FALL OF A WALL.—The south wall of a house, situated alongside the Bholeshwar Market, belonging to Cooverjee Nathoo, fell in on Monday, breaking through the corrugated roof of the Market and damaging seven stalls.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee on the 7th instant:—Colonel Tytler, Mr. H. Bromley, Major Sargeant, Captain Foster, Major Carre-Carter, Mr. G. H. Hampton, Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey, Mr. Anderson, I V S., Mr. Hari Rowji, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. A. P. Young, and Mr. R. C. Dixon.

BREACH OF THE POISON LICENSE.—Gano Gunput Kakday, a licensed dealer in poisons, &c., at the Null Bazaar, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, under section 13 of Act VIII. of 1866, with failing to make an entry in his book of the sale of a quantity of red arsenic to Ali Mahomed Tyeb Ali, on Monday, the 9th instant. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 50.

ADDRESS TO SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—An influential deputation of the president and members of the Municipality of the Town of Bassein, in the District of Thana, on their behalf as well as on behalf of the inhabitants of Bassein, waited on the Honorable Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to present an address, thanking for his munificent gift towards a charitable dispensary.

CRICKET.—The Baronet Cricket Club played, on Sunday last, their fourth match of this season, with the Alfred Cricket Club, and defeated them by two runs. The Baronet scored 39, against 37 of their opponents. In the second innings the Baronet scored 115. The chief contributors were Messrs. R. D. Ayrton, 21; N. K. Barucha, 37; and Nadir Panthaki, 25. N. Barucha bowled remarkably well, taking 6 wickets for 12 runs. The Club, which is to play the Ahmednagar Gymkhana this season, possesses at present very powerful members, including Messrs. Tapia, Ayrton, Gugrat, Barucha, Madon, Panthaki, D. Daboo, Davidas Shevji, Mamoo, and M. Framji.

ATTEMPT TO CUT A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Ajoodhya Muddar, a stone mason, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to cause hurt to one Dhurmi woman, on Monday, the 9th instant. The woman Dhurmi, it appears, had been in the keeping of the accused for the last two or three years; about three months ago she left him, as he was in the habit of ill-treating her, and went to live with her mother. On Monday evening, at about half-past 6 o'clock, as she was seated in her mother's house, the accused came up with a razor in his hand and attempted to cut her nose with it. She raised an alarm and the neighbours ran to her rescue. In the meantime the police came up and arrested the culprit. The accused in defence stated that he was drunk at the time, and was not aware of what he was doing. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH AND CARELESS USE OF CHEMICALS.—Ali Mahomed Tyeb Ali purchased some chloride of potash, red arsenic, and sulphur for the purpose of making detonating balls for theatrical purposes. On Monday evening, while Ali Mahomed and others were mixing the chemicals, an explosion occurred, seriously injuring a boy named Goolam Hoosain and another. Goolam had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, and Ali Mahomed Tyeb Ali was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, under section 285 of the Indian Penal Code, with failing to take due precaution with explosive substances and thereby doing a rash and negligent act, which caused injury to Goolam Hoosain and Munwar Ali Esaubhoy. The case stands postponed for a fortnight, pending the recovery of Goolam.

THE PORTUGUESE UNION CLUB.—An interesting paper on the "Spirit of Youth" was read by Mr. Frank Saldanha before a large gathering in the above club, Dr. J. O. Pires in the chair. The lecturer very ably put before his hearers the prominent part young men have taken throughout the progress of the five continents of the globe. Mr. Saldanha was much applauded at the conclusion of his paper. Mr. J. Ribeiro, who followed him, passed a few supplementary remarks, and Dr. Erasmo Dias, in a short but impressive address, whilst commenting on the lecture, warmly congratulated the lecturer on his elaborate essay. The chairman in reviewing briefly the proceedings, gave some advice to young men, whom he sought to keep within bounds, and remarked that they ought to respect the views of their elders, it being necessary that the fire of youth should be tempered by the wisdom of age. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of June, 1888:—

	As.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Yellow Line Down	1	A668178
Yellow Line Down	1¼	282630
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Lavender Line Down	2	103016
Lavender Line Down	,,	103736
Green Line Down	,,	221384
Special Line Up	1½	125586
Lavender Line Down	,,	164954
Lavender Line Down	,,	166968
Brown Line Up	1	784631
Blue Line Down	,,	881331
Green Line Down	,,	A694840
Special Line Down	,,	A918134
Special Line Down	,,	B01383
Lavender Line Up	2	199229
Special Line Up	,,	422317
Special Line Up	,,	431236
Special Line Up	,,	435097

RESIGNATION OF THE DEWAN OF JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Maganlal Bapoobhai, the Dewan of Jamnagar, has resigned, and he will revert to his former appointment of the third Deputy Assistant Political Agent.—*Kathiawar Times*.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.—The explosion of a paraffin oil lamp in the chart room of the s. s. Arara subsequent to leaving Perim, where she had been discharging a cargo of coals, resulted in the destruction of the entire contents of the room before the fire could be extinguished.—*Karachi Phœnix*.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

THE following gentlemen have signified their intention to promote the above scheme by subscribing Rs. 150 each, in the event of the Garden being started on the Chowpatty site, and on the understanding that they will become Life Members of the Bombay Natural History Society, with the privilege of free entrance for themselves and two friends at all times into the Zoological Garden:—

	Rs.
Amount brought forward	16,200
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	150
Mr. C. F. G. Lester	150
Mr. Sassoon J. David	150
Mr. Babaji Gopal	150
Mr. W. Holland	150
Mr. W. M. Macdonald	150
Mr. R. M. Sayani	150
Dr. John Robb	150
Dr. K. R. Kirtikar	150
Mr. W. A. Bankier	150
Mr. N. B. Readymoney	150
Mr. K. M. Chatfield	150
Mr. N. W. Wadia	150
Mr. Z. R. Barfield	150
Mr. W. A. Glazebrook	150
Lt.-Col. R. Westmacott	150
Mr. G. A. Kittredge	150
Capt. Kenneth Macaulay	150
Mr. Piercy Benn	150
Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash	150
Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash	150
Mr. Nusserwanjee J. Readymoney	150
Mr. A. S. Panday	150
Mr. G. P. Cornforth	150
Total	Rs. 19,700

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

RAO SAHEB LALLUBHAI GOPALDAS.

RAO SAHEB LALLUBHAI GOPALDAS, whose death was recorded as having occurred at Surat last Thursday, was an instance of a man who by dint of perseverance and industry, backed by superior intelligence and capacity, rise not unoften from the humblest beginnings. The deceased Rao Saheb began service under Government on a meagre salary of Rs. 9. His tact and skill in the performance of his duties did not fail to attract the attention of Mr. Edward Frere, brother of the late Sir Bartle Frere, who specially called him to Bombay to act as his Deputy Sheristedar on a salary of Rs. 75. This office was much more onerous than it is now, and when regard is had to the fact that Rao Saheb Lallubhai had not the slightest "taint" of an English education, it will immediately be seen that his position was both unique and difficult; but he did his work with such conscientiousness, diligence, and ability that soon after Government recognised his valuable services by appointing him assessor of Income Tax, when this unpopular tax was first introduced into Bombay. It was not because the place had been going abegging, not that no man with a perfectly sound education had been available; but Government, fully conscious of his high capacity for work, appointed Mr. Lullubhai to the responsible post. This he occupied with credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of those he came in contact with. The Income Tax Department was regarded with a distinct spirit of hostility in those days by the general public, but Mr. Lallubhai succeeded by his winning manners and suave disposition in making himself popular amongst them. He lastly was made Sub-Judge, and acted in that capacity at Ahmedabad and other places. About eighteen years ago he retired from active life after a meritorious service of over twenty-five years. His disposition was gentle and genial. He was respected by his community for his age and wide experience. His caste loses in him a wise adviser, a sympathising friend, and a kind benefactor. He died at the tolerably mature age of 68, leaving behind him his bereaved widow, three sons, and a daughter. His eldest son, Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, is a well-known pleader of Surat, and has always been in the van of social reform. He is one of the few lawyers who think reform must come from within and not from without. He is a practical reformer, and has carried his reforms in his own unostentatious way, even in the face of stern opposition.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.

A MEETING of the Jain Union Club was held on Sunday evening, in the Hall of the Jain Association of India, Bombay, under the presidency of Dr. Jamnadass Premchand, L. M. & S. Among those present were Messrs. Virchand Raghauji Gandhi, B.A., Hurruckchand Raichand, Premchand Virpal Mehta, secretary, Fatehchand Kapoorchand, Umedchand Premchand, Amratlal Chunilal, Manilal Hathising, Mohanlal Hemchand, Harichand Thobhanbhoy, Boghabai Lakhmichand, and others.

The secretary, opening the proceedings, read the report of the last meeting, and called on Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand to deliver a lecture on the "Prosperity of Clubs."

The lecture having been read, Mr. Hurruckchand Raichand gave his views on the lecturer's subject, and dwelt upon the great many benefits which could be derived from a prosperous club. He remarked that gentlemen of the civilized world considered it a great honour to belong to good clubs and societies.

Then followed Mr. Jetha Anandji, at length, on the usefulness of clubs, after which Mr. Premchand Virpal, giving his opinion, said that the formation of clubs was a point very much neglected among the native communities, but the Jains should think themselves fortunate that they have the Union Club. Mr. Umedchand Premchand observed that the further progress of the Club could be secured by the joint efforts of the leading members, and urged this upon them.

After some discussion, Dr. Jamnadass Premchand said he was very glad to mark the enthusiastic spirit of the members in respect to the Club's welfare. He hoped that the members would use their best efforts to develop it. He pointed out that the Club was a school where gentlemen would come to learn the lessons of unanimity, friendship, and intimacy.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. The following members were present:—Vice-President in the Chair—Mr. Kharsetji Rustamji Cama. Members of Council—Messrs. J. Gerson da Cunha, Geo. Waters, T. S. Weir, Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, and Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar. Secretaries.—Messrs. Basil Scott and John da Cunha. Curator of the Museum.—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Librarian—Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil. Members.—Messrs. W. F. Melvin, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, D. A. D'Monte, H. W. de B Prescott, Bomanji Byramji Patel, and Damodar Krishna Karandikar.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The honorary secretary called the attention of the Society to a complimentary notice of the Society's Journal which had appeared in the *Athenæum* for March the 31st, wherein especial reference was made to the papers which had appeared upon the "Evil Eye," and more particularly to those contributed upon that subject by Mr. John de Cunha.

Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil then read a paper on Anthropological Researches and the Vernaculars, in which he maintained that Anthropological research in India would be greatly furthered if the study of the vernaculars were encouraged. An intimate knowledge of the vernaculars of this Presidency, for instance, would unlock vast treasures of Anthropological wealth in the history, traditions, and romantic episodes of the great Rajput and Mahratta houses, in the unexplored mines of bardic literature, in the chronicles and poetry of the Bhats and Charans, and in heroic and popular songs and ballads and folk-lore.

After some remarks from Drs. G. Waters, J. Gerson da Cunha, and Mr. Basil Scott, thanks were voted to Mr. Vakil, and the meeting terminated.

IMPERATRIX *VS.* BHICCAJI GOVIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning, while reporting the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Bhiccaji Govind and others, you give certain facts of the case. Will you permit me to mention that some material facts are omitted, which I ask permission to state, to show that the decision of the magistrate was not so unsupportable as the report would lead your readers to suppose? The mischief arises from the fact that the prosecutrix, who, in the Police Court, was represented by counsel, had left Bombay, and did not appear in the High Court in support of the convictions. The case was heard entirely *ex-parte* in the High Court, and though an attempt was made to give notice to the prosecutrix, I doubt if that notice reached her, for had it done so, nothing but the most insurmountable obstacles would have kept her from appearing and vindicating her character in the High Court. From your report one would fancy that the defamation consisted of two letters, in one of which prosecutrix's name was not mentioned at all, and the second was a privileged summons from the heads of the caste to her fathers. That is not all. Defamatory allegations against Kamoobai's chastity were not only made in these two letters, but handbills were printed and circulated, in which these allegations were discussed. The accused were not the *Punch* or headmen of the caste; the information on which they acted was of the most meagre and unreliable nature; the source from which the accusation came was tainted with malice; and their conduct in acting upon such information was most reckless. That these accused persons were actuated by deliberate malice and did not act dispassionately as headmen of the caste, is most abundantly clear from the fact—and this is a most material fact which I fail to see reported; that the accused maintained in court that the allegation that the prosecutrix had committed adultery was true, and their solicitor called four witnesses to prove the alleged adultery. Their evidence hopelessly broke down, and the magistrate, in the most unequivocal terms, stigmatised it as false and fabricated for the occasion. This is not the sort of conduct that disinterested headmen of a caste generally follow when they are investigating a case in which they have no interest. I feel, Sir, that I ought not to say more, for it is neither seemly nor usual to discuss the decisions of law courts in public prints, unless the case is one of public importance, but I cannot close without observing that I feel certain that if the prosecutrix had appeared in the High Court and represented her case properly, the magistrate's decision would never have been reversed.—Yours, &c.,

July 9. D.

A LARGE proportion of the coolie emigrants who go from Calcutta embark for British Guiana. Last year 4,420 embarked, of whom 3,771 were adults. During the voyage there were 42 births, and 71 deaths, while 490 men and 98 women deserted from their estates. As the result of full enquiries in every case of desertion, it is said that the coolies had no reason to be dissatisfied with their treatment.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN A JUDGE AND JURY.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BUTYA SABHANIA.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. E. Hosking, Sessions Judge of Thana, who forwarded the record and proceedings in the case under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Wasudeo Gopal appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The accused was charged before the Sessions Judge and a jury with murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It appeared that the deceased Balia, while somewhat under the influence of liquor on the 30th March last, demanded a sum of Rs. 5 from the accused or his father, the former being his nephew and the latter his brother-in-law. The demand for the money was made according to the custom existing among people of his caste at the village of Shilotar, for the purpose of treating the caste-people to a feast on the occasion of his niece's (accused's sister's) marriage, which was to have taken place on the following day. If the customary demand is not complied with, the person refusing is liable to be outcasted and to have "tahal" thrown upon his house as a sign that he has been put out of caste; and under the circumstances he is regarded as occupying a lower grade than even the Mahars. Balia's demand for the five rupees was not complied with at once, and some excuse was made to put him off. The father of the accused declined to pay the amount, upon which the deceased threatened to have recourse to degrading him by throwing "tahal" on his house. This naturally aroused the feelings of the accused, who admitted having been somewhat intoxicated at the time; and he came out of the house in a clandestine manner with a wooden pestle in his hand and struck the deceased a violent blow on the back of the head, which felled him to the ground and rendered him unconscious. He only partially recovered his senses afterwards, but was unable to speak up to the time of his death. According to the medical evidence, the deceased could never have rallied from the effects of the blow, and death was sure to be the result.

The jury were unanimously of opinion that the accused was not guilty of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but that he was only guilty of having caused simple hurt. The Session Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely that he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. Mr. Hosking was of opinion that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of the deceased by an act which he knew to be likely to cause death, but without any intention to case death, or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. Accused's confession, corroborated by his conduct in running away and hiding himself, proved that he struck the blow which caused Balia's death. The stick used must have been a heavy one to cause the injury to the skull described by the hospital assistant. Accused struck Balia under provocation, but he approached him in a clandestine manner and struck the blow from behind.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code; and sentenced him to seven years' transportation under secs. 325 and 59 of the Indian Penal Code.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 11.—Dinner and Dance, Poona Gymkhana.
,, 12.—Kirkee Gymkhana Races.
Fox Hounds Meet.
,, 14.—Amateur Performance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 16.—Fox Hounds Meet.
,, 17.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
,, 19.—Fox Hounds Meet.
,, 23—Fox Hounds Meet.
,, 24.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
,, 25.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 26.—Bangalore Races.
Fox Hounds Meet.
,, 28.—Bangalore Races.
,, 30.—Fox Hounds Meet.
,, 31.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Siam.
Aug. 4.—Concert, Assembly Rooms.
,, 6.—Massed Band Performance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 7.—Poona Sky Races.
Departure of M. S. Shannon.
,, 8.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 9.—Poona Sky Races
,, 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
,, 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
,, 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
,, 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
,, 21.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
,, 22.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
,, 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
,, 5.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 19.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 20.—Poona Races.
,, 22.—Poona Races.
,, 25.—Poona Races.
,, 27.—Poona Races.
,, 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 3.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
,, 4.—Poona Horse Show.
,, 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifl Meeting.
,, 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
,, 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
Madras Races.
,, 24.—Madras Races.
,, 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
Madras Races.
,, 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

IT is stated in St. Petersburg that the Czar a few days ago declined to sanction a proposal made by General Vannowski, the War Minister, for doubling the number of reserve battalions. His Majesty declared that the proposed increase would too severely burden the finances of the empire, and that moreover the present political situation in no way justified so large a measure. The number of reserve battalions is at present ninety-six, each battalion being sub-divided into four companies. When mobilised the reserves number ninety-six regiments of four battalions of 1,000 men each.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS has some interesting confessions in the current number of the *Magazine of Art*. We are reminded of a much-too-often quoted definition of genius when Sir John says that, whatever he is, he is never careless. "I may honestly say that I never consciously placed an idle touch upon canvas." But the great painter does not intend to point the usual moral held up before ingenuous artistic youth. "The worst pictures I ever painted in my life are those into which I threw most trouble and labour; and I confess I should not grieve were half my works to go to the bottom of the Atlantic—if I might choose the half to go." He quotes, too, a statement of Thackeray, who, being accused of carelessness in a particular chapter, declared that he had written that chapter a dozen times, and each time worse than the last.

REVENGE OF A JEALOUS LOVER.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN yesterday charged a Mahomedan hawker, named Datoo Moorjee, before Mr Crawley-Boevey with causing hurt to a woman named Soni. The complainant was in the keeping of the accused and lived in an upper-storied house in Chukla Street in the native town. He had for some time suspected her of being faithless to him, and on the 15th June she openly declared her intention of leaving him. He visited the house on the evening of that day and loitered about the place till after her evening meal, when as she came out of her room he caught and threw her down and hacked at her face with a penknife. Another woman came to her assistance and the accused turned on her, giving her several wounds. He then dragged the complainant to another room and continued to injure her. An alarm was raised which brought the neighbours on the scene. The accused, trying to escape, in jumped out of a window at the back of the house, into a gully, a height of 35 feet, and seriously injured his spine. The parties were all taken to the hospital, and the accused was found to be the most injured. The complainant had numerous superficial wounds. Yesterday the accused was discharged from hospital incurable, having completely lost the use of his lower limbs.

The accused denied the assault, and stated that another man, who was intriguing with the complainant, was guilty. He had made him, the accused, drunk and then threw him out of the window.

The case was remanded for the attendance of the witness.

THE PARSEE TEAM IN ENGLAND.

THE contest between the Parsees and the gentlemen of Middlesex was played on the 18th June, when the bitterly cold weather seemed to have quite upset them. Added to the discomfort of the weather, the game seemed to attract little attention, and the attendance of onlookers was very poor. The first day the visitors won the toss, and started the batting with Pavri and P. D. Kanga. During the innings, the two Kangas were the only ones able to withstand the attacks of Stewart and Farr, and the first turn closed for 80 runs. M. D. Kanga's contribution of nineteen (not out) was a very steady display of batting. The home team made a much better display with the willow, the venture realising 164.

On the resumption of play the following day, though the weather continued cold, the Parsees made a much better stand, and for a time looked liked winning the match. The result, however, as will be seen below, proved that the home team held their own with six wickets to the good, and gave the visitors their first defeat this tour. D. F. Dubash played a capital innings, carrying out his bat for 49. R. D. Cooper and N. C. Bapasola also batted well for 25 and 31 respectively, Eleven making 161. This left the home team 78 runs to get to win. This, of course, seemed a very easy task, but when the first wicket fell for 4, the second for 13, the third for 14, and the fourth for 21 matters did not look quite so rosy for the Gentlemen, and what few spectators were present began to think that the visitors might, after all, score a victory, as they seemed thoroughly on their mettle, and fielded very smartly. Messrs. H. T. Grundtvig and G.A. Von Reischach got together, and carried the score to 55 before the former was bowled by M. Kanga, and the latter being partnered by J. Butt, the pair got the required number of runs, the Gentlemen thus winning by five wickets. Full score and bowling analysis:—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M E Pavri, b Farr	4	b Farr	14
P D Kanga, l b w, b Stewart	20	b Stewart	6
D F Dubash, b Stewart	2	not out	49
R D Cooper c Dean, b Farr	11	b Reichach	25
D S Mehta, b Farr	1	c and b Green	7
M D Kanga, not out	19	b Reichach	1
J M Divecha, c Stewart, b Farr	1	hit wkt, b Green	7
D C Pandole, b Farr	12	run out	8
N C Bapasola, run out	5	b Dean	31
D N Writer, b Farr	2	b Green	0
B D Mody, b Stewart	0	b Reichach	6
B 2, l-b 1	3	B 4, l-b 3	7
Total	80	Total	161

GENTLEMEN OF WEST MIDDLESEX.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hon W Maxwell, l b w, b Writer	23	b Pandole	3
J Butt, c Mehta, b Pandole	6	not out	3
J Farr, b Writer	33	b M Kanga	7
J J R Green, c Cooper, b Pavri	21	run out	5
F E Street, c Cooper, b Pandole	4		
H T Gruntvig, l b w, b Pandole	0	b M Kanga	16
R B Stewart, b P D Kanga	23		
G A Von Reichach, c Pavri, b Pandole	12	not out	39
C S Dean not out	22	c and b M Kanga	3
N Loraine, c Mehta, b Writer	3		
J Nicoll l b w, b Pavri	3		
B 7, l b 1, w 1	9	l-b	2
Total	164	Total (for 5 wkts)	78

Umpires: Brown and J Morenas.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Stewart	36	16	38	3	Farr	35	22	39	6
SECOND INNINGS.									
Stewart	25	6	46	1	Green	23	10	34	3
Farr	18	6	21	1	Dean	6	1	21	1
Reichach	24	13	32	3					
GENTLEMEN OF WEST MIDDLESEX.									
Pandole	27	2	73	4	P. Kanga	11	1	28	1
Pavri	23.2	11	37	2	Writer	14	4	17	3
SECOND INNINGS.									
Pandole	7	..	24	1	P. Kanga	6	4	3	1
Pavri	13	7	23	..	Writer	2	..	4	..
M. Kanga	9	1	22	2	Mody	2	..	2	..

SUICIDE AT ALLAHABAD.

MR. ESDALE RHYS DAVIDS, Head Assistant to the Commissioner of Stamps, Allahabad, committed suicide last Saturday evening by shooting himself with a carbine, belonging to a trooper of the Allahabad Light Horse, under the following circumstances, as far as can at present be ascertained:—It appears that the deceased, who was living at No. 18, Elgin-road, known as the "Chummery," returned home at half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening, and passing through the drawing-room of the house in question, made a few complimentry remarks to one or two of his fellow-lodgers as he passed to his own room. Here he is said to have thrown his hat on his bed, taken off his coat, and immediately returning through the drawing-room, passed into the front verandah, and through that into the room occupied by another lodger. A noise, as of something like books and other heavy articles having fallen, was heard, but it was supposed that a bearer was cleaning the room. A minute or so afterwards the report of a rifle was heard, when about six of the lodgers rushed into the room and found deceased lying in the bath-room adjoining, on his left-side with his right arm extended and the carbine lying close to his body. On examination it was found that deceased had shot himself, and that the bullet had entered from below his left jaw and carried away the whole of the face, brain, &c. Life must have become extinct instantly, for portions of the face and head bespattered the western wall of the bath-room, while the left eye was fixed on the eastern wall. Intimation was immediately given to the police, who, with Inspector Renton and Sergeant Morrissy, arrived on the scene and made inquiries. A Coroner's inquest was held immediately the police arrived, and was attended by Mr. Conybeare, C. S., the Collector and Magistrate, and Mr. Sharpe, the District Superintendent of Police, and a jury, when a verdict of suicide, while deceased was labouring under temporary insanity, was returned. No apparent cause can at present be assigned for the rash deed. The deceased was noticed to have gone through his work in office on Saturday in unusually high spirits. He was amiable and friendly towards all whom he met throughout the day, and no one had the most distant idea that he contemplated self-destruction. That he was determined to take his life, and had made up his mind to do so on reaching home, seems clear as he lost no time in repairing to the only room in the house where he knew firearms were kept. He must have had some little difficulty in taking the carbine out of its case and loading it with a Martini rifle cartridge, and his haste to commit the act before he could be discovered must have accounted for the noise heard in the room. The deceased leaves a widow and four children utterly unprovided for, as he was known to be heavily involved pecuniarily. It is thought that the troubles in connection with his monetary affairs weighed heavily on his mind, and contributed towards the commission of the deed, for he was often heard to remark that he was tired of life and wished himself dead. The deceased was apparently well connected, as he is said to have been the son of a clergyman at home, and was till recently in communication with his brothers, one of whom is Professor Rhys Davids of London, and the other Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, harrister-at-law, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, better known to the literary world as the author of "Buddhism, being a sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama, the Buddha." A spare cartridge was found in deceased's waistcoat pocket.—*Morning Post*.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

DEATH OF MR. VENISHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER.

MUCH regret is felt at Bhownagar on account of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Venishunker Luxmishunker, the rich banker who died there on the 4th instant. Mr. Venishunker's forefathers lent money to the Bhownagar State when it was not in a flourishing state. They were always held in great respect. They were the inhabitants of Gogha. Mr. Venishunker was born in 1844, and was at the time of his death only 44 years old. He had received his rudimentary education at Bhownagar when the first Gujerathi school was opened. He could not prosecute his study in English, although anxious to do so, for at the age of fifteen he lost his father who was generally known by the apellation of "Mehta," and then a great portion of the business devolved upon him. Mr. Venishunker's father was the sole manager of the firm on account of the advanced age of his uncle Mr. Bapoobhai Nathjee. Mr. Venishunker managed his concern very well. He was very popular and much respected. He kept himself aloof from the share mania of 1864-65, and by his prudence and foresight enlarged his concern vastly, and was the leading banker. He was the owner of a cotton mill, the first of its kind started in Bhownagar. He gave much in charity privately, and his death is considered a great loss to Bhownager. He leaves two sons, the elder of whom Mr. Prubhashunker is old enough to manage the concern. Two of his brothers are also alive. Mr. Venishunker was known by the appellation of 'Lakhia, meaning the possessor of lakhs of Rupees.—*Kathiawar Times*.

MR. W. TAYLOR OF PATNA.

OF Mr. Taylor's case in the House of Commons, *Truth* writes:—

The case of Mr. William Taylor, which occupied the attention of the House of Commons last week, did not, I think, find a satisfactory solution. Much—as is usual when Anglo-Indians wield the pen—has been written about it, and the main facts have been overladen with side issues and with digressions. They are, however, simple. William Taylor was Commissioner at Patna when the Mutiny took place. Rightly or wrongly—but in the opinion of the late Sir Henry Havelock rightly—he ordered the Civil authorities in the outlaying posts to fall back upon Patna. For this he was superseded by Sir Frederick Halliday, then Governor of Bombay, and accused of having given way to panic. Taylor appealed to the Court of Directors, and they held that the withdrawal order was, at most, an error of judgment, and acquitted him of panic. The concurrent testimony of historians and of the principal men connected with India shows that he saved the Europeans in Patna from an outbreak in which they would have lost their lives. On this Taylor appealed to Sir Stafford Northcote, when Secretary of State for India, to have a full inquiry into the circumstances of his dismissal, and, if it were favourable to him, that his service should be recognised. Sir Stafford was just about to leave office, but he promised that there should "be a full and fair inquiry" under his successor, the Duke of Argyll. The Duke, however, declined to reopen the case. When Lord Salisbury, who had succeeded the Duke, was in office, he pleaded lapse of time as a ground for not giving effect to the promise of Sir Stafford.

On Friday last Sir Roper Lethbridge moved for a Committee of Inquiry. This was opposed by Sir John Gorst, not on the plea of lapse of time, but on the ground that Taylor had executed fourteen men hurriedly. It was admitted that Patna was a Mahometan centre of disaffection; that an Englishman had already been killed in a riot; and that the sepoys had risen in the surrounding towns. It was admitted, moreover, that this charge had not been the cause of his supersession. Is the life of a coloured man not as sacred as that of a white man, said Sir John? This is precisely what the Radicals said when men were executed during the Mutiny all over India on insufficient evidence. It would have been a fair issue for a Radical to have raised; but for the Government, who had rewarded men who had taken a leading part in these executions, and who had not made this a charge against Mr. Taylor for thirty years to raise it now, in order to burke an inquiry into whether he ought not to have been rewarded for saving Patna, instead of being superseded for what, at most, was an error of judgment in a matter of detail, was to my thinking, singularly unfair.

Sir John Gorst, before he became Under-Secretary for India, had taken up the cause of Mr. Tayler, and he had signed a memorial to Sir Stafford Northcote, asking that Taylor's services should be adequately recognised. He spoke, therefore, not as he thought himself, but as the official advocate of the India Office, and I am bound to say that the India Office had in him a very clever advocate. The House of Commons—forgetful, I presume of what occurred all over India during the mutiny—declined to allow the real issue to be submitted to a Committee, because they disapproved of the executions at Patna, although they had absolutely nothing to do with the issue. Thus the unfortunate Taylor was made the victim of the wholesale system of executions which disgraced our suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and by calling attention to those which he permitted, the Indian officials—the very men who had landed and approved of them—managed to evade an inquiry which was distasteful to them, their motto being that they are above all criticism, and that it is a high crime and misdemeanour in the House of Commons to question the wisdom or the justice of anything that they or their predecessors in office have ever done.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

EXPELLING A SCHOOLBOY.

A CASE, interesting to all who have boys at school, came on for hearing in the Law Courts at home on the 18th ult., when the Rev. W. Wayman Hutt, of Wilton Rectory, Brandon, Suffolk, sued the Governors of Haileybury College, the Rev. J. Robertson (the head master) and the Rev. W. D. Fenning (under master) to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract to retain his son at the college; and Mr. Henry Robert Mackenzie Hutt (his son) claimed to recover damages from the defendants for assault and false imprisonment, and also for libel and slander:—

The statement of claim alleged that the defendants wrongfully removed and expelled Mr. Hutt, jun., on the 15th of March, 1887, and that on the 12th of March they assaulted him by causing him to be imprisoned in a room in the college till the 15th, when he was further assaulted by being removed from the college. In regard to the claim for slander, it was said that on March 12 Mr. Fenning wrote: "He has been caught stealing. Suspicion has long been directed to him as guilty of a series of thefts from the studies;" and Mr. Robertson wrote, "He has lied to the last." Further, on the 17th of March, Mr. Fenning, it is said, wrote: "There is not a court of law that would have hesitated to convict him." "Short of actually being caught in the act, no boy was ever convicted upon clearer evidence." "You plead for him a character free from dishonesty. He holds amongst his companions here a quite different character." "What would Harry's fate be at the Assizes?" It was further stated that Mr. Fenning had slandered the boy by saying, "He won't confess; it is a great pity he won't."—The defendant pleaded that the contract was subject to the right to remove or expel a boy for reasonable cause, and that young Hutt was not expelled in breach of it, as he was expelled upon reasonable suspicion of having stolen money, and not otherwise. Further it was said that before the expulsion Mr. Robertson *bona fide* investigated the charge, and came to the conclusion that it was true. In the alternative it was pleaded that the charge was true, and that in the judgment of Mr. Robertson it was necessary to expel him. Further, defendants denied the alleged assault and false imprisonment, and as to the alleged slander and libels, pleaded privilege. The Governors of the school pleaded separately, substantially supporting the action of the other defendants.—Sir C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. A J. Ram appeared for the plaintiff; Sir. H. James, Q.C and Mr. Winch, Q.C., for the Governors; and Mr. Finlay, Q.C, and Mr. Archibald for the other defendants.—According to the plaintiff's case young Hutt became a pupil at Haileybury College, in 1883, and was in Mr. Fenning's house. Shortly after he arrived there he heard of robberies occurring in the dormitories, and while he was at the school five or six boys had been expelled for theft. He had had 5*s*. stolen from his own dormitory. On the 12th of March he was at school at work when Campbell, the school marshal, came in to speak to Mr. Fenning, who left the class-room with him. Subsequently Campbell told him to go over to Mr. Fenning's house. When that gentleman produced a desk belonging to the junior plaintiff, he pulled open one of the compartments, and disclosed in a sliding drawer 13*s*. or 14*s*. worth of silver, out of which he took a marked half-crown. Mr. Hutt, jun. said he could not account for the money being there, and on being charged with stealing denied that that was the case. Ultimately he was locked up in a room in the infirmary, and on the 15th of March was expelled and removed, although he had all along protested that he was innocent.—The defendant's case was that about the time in question complaints were made that thefts had taken place from two of the studies. Accordingly two half-crowns were marked and placed in the studies in question, and one of these was the marked half crown which it was alleged was found in plaintiff's desk in his dormitory by Campbell, the school marshal, in the presence of another man, the desk being in plaintiff's play box in the dormitory, and both box and desk being unfastened. It was therefore contended that the defendants were reasonably justified in taking the action they did, as Mr. Robertson had arrived at a *bona fide* decision.—Evidence having been given for the defence, counsel on both sides addressed the jury.

Mr. Justice Field, summing up, asked was there reasonable suspicion for thinking that young Hutt did steal the marked money? Then there was the more serious question, did he or did he not in fact steal it? That involved a great many considerations, and their sympathies must all be against their finding that he did. But that must not influence their decision. His Lordship then restated the various hours at which the boys were engaged and at leisure during each day, and observed that the most important hours here were from 5 p. m. on Thursday until 2-30 p.m. on Friday, March 11. They would remember what he had said as to recent possession of stolen money. There was no suggestion of any particular person who could have done it, and this was marked money, known only to a few persons. Therefore a stranger would not have known that it was marked, and why, therefore, put it into Hutt's desk? They must be satisfied here, as in an ordinary criminal case, beyond reasonable doubt that the lad had stolen it. The lad had from the first denied it, and had done so on oath in court. All these things they must consider. His explanation disposed of the suspicion that attached to his visit to study 17. They had also heard the boy's explanation of the other circumstances of suspicion. Those were for them, but in his opinion none of them alone seemed serious to him. The real strength of the defendants' assertion of the boy's guilt seemed to him to be that the marked money was found in his desk so soon after it must have been taken, and no explanation was given, but a mere denial. If they honestly believed the statements of fact made to them by a reliable persons, in his opinion such belief was reasonable. He would now consider the question of the detention. If they thought the suspicions reasonable, then they would have to say how far the detention in the sick room was reasonably necessary under the circumstances. As to the slander said to have been uttered by Mr. Robertson to Dr. Bradby, he would not at present say whether the occasion was privileged or not, but would await the answers given by the jury to the questions he had left them.

His Lordship then put a series of questions to the jury, which with the answers returned are appended:—

(1) Was it agreed between the father and governors that Henry Hutt should be liable to expulsion for reasonable cause? Answer.—Yes, it was.

(2) Did Mr. Robertson come to the conclusion upon reasonable grounds that Hutt had committed the theft, and honestly believed that he had? Answer.—Yes, he did.

(3) And did such reasonable grounds exist in fact? Answer.—No.

(4) Did Henry Hutt in fact steal the money out of the cash-box of study No. 17? Answer.—No. (Applause.)

(5) Had Robertson and Fenning reasonable grounds for suspecting Henry Hutt? Answer.—Yes. After March 12, 1887, and the discovery of the money in Hutt's box.

(6) Did Robertson and Fenning honestly consider and come to the conclusion that the confinement of Hutt in the sick room was necessary for the well-being of the college and the correction of the boy? Answer.—Yes.

(7) Was such confinement reasonable under the circumstances? Answer.—Yes.

(8) Are the libels and slanders true? Answer.—Not true.

(9) If not, did Robertson and Fenning honestly believe them to be true and publish them in that belief and from no indirect motive? Answer.—Yes.

(10) Did Robertson make the statement complained of to Dr. Bradby in an honest belief of its truth and for the purpose of obtaining his advice and assistance in the matter and with no indirect motive? Answer.—Yes.

(11) Did Robertson make the entry of Hutt's expulsion in the school notice-book, with an honest intention and no indirect motive? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Justice Field: Nothing has been said about damages; can you agree to them?

Mr. Ram: I think so, my lord.

Mr. Justice Field; there are two questions which clear the character of young Hutt; is there no hope that litigation should cease?

Mr. Archibald: I am afraid I cannot promise.

After a slight discussion,

Mr. Justice Field said that he was prepared to hold on the findings that the slander to Dr. Bradby was uttered upon a privileged occasion; but at the request of counsel he said he would fix a day for hearing counsel argue the point and the legal effect of the findings. It was also agreed to leave all questions of damage to his Lordship, and the jury were discharged accordingly.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

THERE was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Rupee Securities of both denominations in London yesterday, at £67⅜ and £70⅝, respectively; but all other financial quotations were the same as at the close of last week, including Consols, at 99⅜, and Silver, at 42⅛d. per oz.

In General Produce, Linseed had become firm and Calcutta quality was partially 3d. per quarter higher to arrive. Other Oil Seeds were dull but unaltered in value. Coffee was firm at the late advance. The market for East Indian Wheat remained firm, but there was no further movement in prices.

A quiet tone continued to prevail in Liverpool, and prices for ready Cotton closed last evening at Saturday's level, all round, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting the nearest, in which they were unchanged. The Manchester Market had been quiet.

An advance of 1-16 cent was established in spot Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 10⅜ cents, and September Futures were 2 points higher at 10·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for three years now compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	1,000	700	2,900
Two days' do ...	2,000	1,700	7,600
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,439,000	5,191,600	5,320,500

Operators in the Staple here are awaiting the receipt of the Washington Agricultural Bureau Report regarding the progress of the crop in the States during the past month, now about due, before entering into fresh transactions, the feeling of the market meantime being steady at our last quotations. There has been a little demand from the Mills to-day for Julgaum and Dhollera, and about 1,000 bales of these growths, in equal proportions, have been taken at Rs. 198½ and Rs. 208, respectively, the only other business reported having been in small lots of Indore, at Rs. 180½; and Persian at Rs. 213 per candy.

WHEAT.—We notice no revival of demand for this article, further business in which is checked by the late advance in prices. Very few transactions have been reported to-day, but the same rates are still quoted for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—On the other hand, brisk buyers of *Linseed* have appeared, under whose influence prices have advanced one anna per cwt., and a considerable business has been done, the market closing firm. *Rapeseed* has been, in fair enquiry, and is steady at our quotations, which this evening are as:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 3 0	to	6 5 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	6 10 0	to	6 11 0	"
Do. Cawnpore Yellow...	6 5 0	to	6 6 0	"
Do. do. Red......	5 12 0			

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows—

Cotton	3,533 bales.
Wheat	30,414 cwt.
Linseed	6,494 "
Rapeseed	10,141 "
Poppyseed................................	1,483 "

FREIGHTS are dull at the quotations which we gave on Saturday. The Brenda (s) and St. Bernard (s) were yesterday reported to have been fixed, the former for the United Kingdom or Continent at 18s. per ton, and the latter for a full cargo of timber at 17s. 6d. per ton; but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—We have to report another very quiet day in this market, with very little going in either way, a few small amounts of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. for the mail, and a few Credits and Documents at 1s. 4 3-16d., having been all that we have heard of in ready business. 1s. 4 3-32d. could possibly have been done in the former had a sufficient amount offered; but the demand was almost *nil*. Some Wire Transfer was done for the month at 1s. 4 1-16d., and has been procurable at 1s. 4 3-32d. from September onwards. We quote 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. for December-February, and read rates steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Documents do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·70½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 3-16 per cent. in Fours from last night's closing quotations; and after some 5 lakhs of allotment papers for the new loan had been placed at 100¾ the price moved up a little, and afterwards further advanced, recovering the previous decline, and closing at 100 15-16 for money, 100⅞ for the next account, and 100 11-16 for the 30th August, little having been booked on the last tone, and not very much on the others. 105 nominal is still the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little doing in Mill shares to-day, leading in almost every case to the fixing of higher quotations; but otherwise the market has been lifeless. Sholapore Mill shares have advanced Rs. 25; City of Bombay, Morarji Gokuldas, and Ripon, Rs 20 each; Alliance and Presidency, Rs. 5 each; Manockji Petit, Rs. 7½; and David, Rs. 2½. New Great Eastern are Rs. 5 lower. Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 3 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	857½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,160
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,750
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	65
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,600	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	13
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	33
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1 000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRETHERTON.—June 29, at Drumbar, Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant G. H. Bretherton, B. S. C., of a daughter.

IMPEY—July 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. H. L. Impey, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

THOMSON—July 1, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major Geo. Thomson, of a son.

DEATH.

MEACHAM—July 2, at Agra, Lieutenant-Colonel William Maitland Meacham, 2nd-in-Command, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

IT would be satisfactory to learn that the remarks of Sir John Gorst are not the final expression of the views of Government regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service. It is true that there is a difference in the mode of appointment of the two services, but that is obviously no reason for giving to the one with extravagant liberality and for withholding from the other with niggardly parsimony. And it is begging the question to ask whether the Government should give to the Uncovenanted Service a sum from the revenues of India merely out of compassion. That argument cuts both ways. If it would be compassion to give a favourable rate of exchange to Uncovenanted officers, what would it be called when the leave allowance of the Covenanted servant is fixed at a minimum of £500 sterling which has also to be paid by the peasantry of India? And what is it called when personal allowances of Rs. 200 a month and more are given to Civilians to compensate them for the slowness of promotion? Such phrases as "compassion" and the "poverty of India" might be used with propriety and with effect at a proper time and place, but they are entirely out of place when we have to consider how a very great hardship to a useful body of Government servants should be remedied. Through reasons beyond the control of the Government or of the Uncovenanted Service it has come to pass that the pensions and leave allowances of that body are curtailed to a serious extent by the loss of exchange. An officer who used to get £100 a few years ago now gets about £70. To remedy this state of things the officers applied to Government and claimed as a legal right that a rupee meant two shillings, but the Government were advised that there was no contract to pay two shillings, and perhaps they were right. It might not have been explicitly stated that it was to be taken at two shillings, but a powerful Government treating with its servants is not bound by the literal sense of the bond, and it might have conceded without demur that circumstances had altered and the question required reconsideration. It is obvious that when the rule was framed years ago that the Rupee was to be paid at the exchange of the day it was not foreseen that a very abnormal state of exchange was about to supervene. The Government of India could not have been so reckless as to have known and expected that exchange would run down to a shilling without making its fears known to its servants and warning them that even under such circumstances they would not do anything to assist them. If they had frankly told their servants that exchange would fall to a shilling and they would do nothing for them the Government would not have been believed. No one would have considered it possible that an equitable Government would act in such a manner to one section of its servants while to another section it would be more than liberal. However this may be, the Government have acted in this way. They having protected the Covenanted Service from loss and allowed it a liberal leave allowance, while the Uncovenanted Service has been treated in such a way that fifty independent members of Parliament can be got to censure it.

It is perhaps not our duty to suggest a remedy, but it is obvious that some remedy must be applied, for no Government can afford to have its officers chafing under chronic discontent with the obvious injustice of their treatment. If all were treated alike it would remove one ground of injustice, but the Uncovenanted Service do not wish to agitate against the good fortune of the Covenanted Service. They only wish to be treated with something of the same fairness, and if they appeal to the good sense and right feeling of the Covenanted Service to support them in their action they ought to do it with some hope of a favourable response. It may not be possible to accord to the Uncovenanted Service the same privilege which has been given to the Covenanted. But there is no reason why the Government in deliberately bringing its Uncovenanted servants from England should arrange their leave rules and allowances and their pensions on a scale which altogether ignores the difference between living in England and in India. The Public Service Commission has just recommended that Englishmen should not be excluded from the Uncovenanted Service. Now for the white man service in India implies occasional return to England for health or for family reasons, and if to a native a year's furlough is considered a just allowance, the same time, with three or four months added to cover the journey and the cost of travel, would be a fair allowance for the Englishman. If it is advisable on political grounds, and to promote the fusion of the Empire, that there should be Englishmen in the Uncovenanted Service, it is also advisable to treat them rationally as human beings who have home attachments, and constitutions which are impaired by the Indian climate. An Englishman who enters the Uncovenanted Service remains Englishman, and all he asks of the Government is not to forget that little fact, and to allow him, not only nominally the same leave as his native colleagues in the service get, but the same leave in substance, and in the matter of leave and pension allowances to treat him equally, not in name only but in substance. We do not see why the state of exchange should determine the equivalent in the case of one class of European officials and not in the case of the other. The Uncovenanted, it is true, are no worse off than the rest of us not in Government service, but we must not wonder if they make the comparison, not with the lot of their unofficial neighbours, but with that of the Heaven-born Civilian. On the other hand we know that exchange has caused infinite damage to the Imperial Finances, and that with every wish to be just and generous the Government feels itself obliged to resist demands which are not strictly legal and to regard equitable claims as sentimental. This may be unfortunate, but the English in the Uncovenanted Service have a very strong equitable claim to consideration, and there cannot be the least doubt that as soon as the exchange question has touched bottom, and a period of stability follows the present uncertainty, the Government will settle this matter satisfactorily. Until then both parties should be satisfied by a temporary settlement, and a fixed exchange of one and eightpence, which is half way between one and fourpence and two shillings, might be granted for five years. The matter is not sentimental, and those who feel it know how hard it is and what a grievance it is. It is possible by a timely concession to heal a serious discontent and to avoid those unseemly exhibitions in Parliament when the Government of India is charged with injustice, gross partiality, and disregard of the claims of its officers. It is not desirable to press and embarrass the Government at a very critical time in its finances. But there must be ways and means of finding by economies in other directions the £20,000 which are asked for for this purpose. The temporary arrangement we have suggested would not be without precedent. Not many years ago, when prices rose suddenly to an extraordinary height, Government at once conceded that the pay and emoluments of the subordinate service were not sufficient to maintain them comfortably, and ordered that until the salaries had been carefully revised the establishments should receive temporary compensation. Here we have an instance in which Government—and in this matter the Government of Bombay are deserving of praise—most liberally and freely conceded that the allowance of their servants should be made to fit the conditions of their service, and on abnormal conditions arising they endeavoured as far as possible to meet these conditions by an alteration of the allowances. It is this fair and reasonable principle which might be applied to the case of loss by exchange—and we think a temporary compromise in which half the loss would be borne by each party would be a suitable settlement of the difficulty. The question of leave is not so very emergent, and may probably be considered in connection with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

THE question of providing hospitals for the treatment of sufferers from cholera near their own homes in times of epidemic comes up before the Town Council to-day. Dr. Waters, who has given special attention to the investigation of cholera problems in Bombay, and may claim to be an authority on the subject as to the non-contagious character of cholera which is now so widely discussed, will propose that the land required be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. His views have had the support of Sir W. Moorer and Surgeon-General Cunningham, and Dr. Hewlett, and they have been incorporated in Dr. Chapman's monograph on that disease. We say this simply to obtain for a medical man who takes the unpopular side at least a respectful hearing. We have no desire to dogmatise on a point of such great importance as the contagiousness or the non-contagiousness of cholera. There are many elements of doubt, which cannot be solved by any weighing of evidence by laymen; and, as we know, doctors differ in their interpretation of even the best ascertained factors of this as well as of other problems. This should be borne in mind; that for four years past it has been the accepted policy of the Municipality of Bombay to establish by degrees local cholera hospitals throughout the city. If this policy be laid aside, the grounds for doing so should be clearly defined and made good. The alternative should be shown to be something better, or at least to have as much to recommend it in the way of experience and authority. We have set forth the statistics of cholera hospitals from Marseilles to Moscow, which prove conclusively that those in attendance on cholera patients do not suffer from the disease more than people who are not in contact with them. Is there any case on record which shows that a cholera hospital has been a centre from which the disease has spread? There are cases which show that the vicinity of a great cholera hospital has no effect whatever in propagating the disease.

THE question has been asked in a tone of alarm "What about Koch's bacillus? How can it be said that there is no germ from which cholera springs?" Dr. Klein, and many other medical men, including Dr. Waters, have shown beyond doubt that the common bacillus has nothing whatever to do with the causation of cholera; it is a harmless if not actually a beneficent entity, which exists in men and animals, and multiplies innocuously in cholera from the development of the conditions which are favourable to it. If there be a cholera germ—which no man of science would now care to assert—it is not the poor little bacillus, which Dr. Koch gladdened Prince Bismarck's heart by discovering. We have no desire to rehabilitate the bacillus; he is an extinct bogey, and there is no use in trying to frighten people by speaking as if Dr. Koch's patent germ had not served its turn sufficiently. Neither have we any particular desire to see a cholera hospital established at Khetwady above all other districts. More crowded quarters of the City may require such accommodation more. Will the resistance to the selection of a site in more crowded localities be less? Probably it will be rather more vehement. It will be said that while the site at Khetwady is part of an open field, any spot than can be pitched upon elsewhere will be close to human habitations. Of course, if there be no necessity for treating cholera patients with a view to their recovery, there is no great need to make a fuss about cholera hospitals at all; but as yet this view of the case has not been put forward by any one. There is a desire to do the best that can be done for those attacked by a dire disease and the question is where shall the necessary provision be made? It is as well to bear in mind that Khetwady is not altogether so free from cholera as has been supposed. During the epidemic of 1883 fifty-seven deaths from cholera were registered in that district. In 1883, Khetwady stood highest but three on the list of deaths from cholera, out of the whole thirty-four Registration Districts of the city. In 1884, only five districts out of the thirty-four had a higher number of deaths from cholera than Khetwady. These figures, which give the deaths only, show clearly how much truth there is in the statement that an attempt is being made to import cholera into a district where it was previously unknown. It is to be presumed that all the cases that occurred were not mortal, so that the inference is that there must have been many more cases requiring treatment, even in that favoured locality, than could have been provided for the thirty beds of hospital had they been available. The subject—taken in its amplitude—is one of no little difficulty, but the difficulty should be fairly faced, and not shirked.

THE determination of what measures are to be taken in connection with the Agror outrage—for that more or less serious notice of it must be taken is admitted on all hands—awaits the report and recommendation of the Punjab Government. It is understood that Sir James Lyall is likely to be found among those who reluctantly conclude for the adoption of severe measures. The latest news from the frontier is that such of the tribesmen as had assembled on the Black Mountain slopes, in apparent expectation of a punitive expedition being immediately sent against them, have dispersed. The strength of the Oghi outpost has accordingly been reduced to 100 men.

THE Indian Association, who addressed the Lieutenant-Governor on the case in which Mr. Kirkwood, Sessions Judge, is said to have made an improper order in regard to a native girl who appeared before him as complainant in a case, have received a reply to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor's attention had already been attracted to the case. His Honour is now considering it in communication with the judges of the High Court.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of June was:—1886, Rs. 14,08,29,000; 1887, Rs. 12,02,61,000; 1888, Rs. 13,46,28,000.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IAN HAMILTON will continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Hutchison, for the present, and may still be considered as in the running for the substantive appointment.

A MALTA correspondent writes, under date the 11th of June:—"A serious accident recently occurred on board her Majesty's ship Dreadnought, in Suda Bay. The steam picket-boat, which, with coal, water, and engines, weighs about ten tons, was being hoisted in by the steam-derrick, when a bolt gave way and the boat crashed down some 20 ft. on to her steel crutches. The steamboat-hoist was smashed and the iron stanchions were broken up. The crutches pierced the picket-boat right through, pinning it to the deck so firmly that it was found impossible to remove it with the appliances on board. Commander Prince Louis of Battenberg was standing on deck immediately underneath the picket-boat when it fell, and he had a very narrow escape from being crushed to death or severely injured. The chief leading stoker, who was standing near Prince Louis had an arm fractured and his head severely cut, and several men near him were rather badly hurt. Two men who were in the picket-boat escaped with flesh wounds."

ANOTHER claimant to Skakespeare's honours is provided by Mr. Scott Surtees in a privately printed *brochure*, entitled "William Shakespeare, of Stratford-on-Avon. His Epitah Unearthed, and the Author of the Plays run to Ground." Mr. Surtees rejects the Bacon theory, and pins his faith, for reasons of about the same value as Mr. Donnelly's, to Sir Antnony Sherley, who was a friend of Kempe, an actor in Shakespeare's company. Mr. Surtees and Mr. Donnelly may well be left to settle matters between them. The public has little interest in the dispute.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. SAUNDERS, a retired major-general in her Majesty's Army, applied in the London Bankruptcy Court on the 19th ult. for his discharge. His liabilities were returned at £4,603, but proofs of debt for £5,540 have been admitted, and the Official Receiver does not anticipate that anything will be realised from the assets. The bankrupt retired from her Majesty's Indian Army in 1874 on a pension of £330, and the Official Receiver reported that he had entered into mining and Stock Exchange speculations, by which he had sustained considerable losses. It was therefore submitted that he had brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations. Mr. Registrar Linklater suspended the discharge for two years from the date of the bankrupt passing his examination in April, 1887.

THE culture of tobacco in England does not seem as yet to have been attended by the hoped-for success. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons by Mr. Crilly was unable to give a cheerful account of the result of some experiments that have recently been made as to the manufacture of an extensive crop of English grown tobacco. Great care appears to have been exercised in the experiments referred to, but the result has not been very satisfactory. The tobacco is said to be deficient in flavour and character. Mr. Goschen was nevertheless anxious not to make any observations on the subject that would tend to discourage further inquiry, and kindly offered to have a sample of the tobacco placed in the smoking-room of the House in order that Mr. Crilly and other members given to the pernicious habit of tobacco-smoking might test its quality. The present fiscal arrangements with regard to the culture of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland are, in Mr. Goschen's opinion, not unnecessarily stringent, and he does not see his way to relax them.

As if we have not had enough of "open questions" lately, it appears that the Channel Tunnel is going to be placed in this list. Mr. Smith, it seems, will announce that his followers can use their own discretion about supporting Sir Edward Watkin's scheme, which has now obtained a patron in Mr. Gladstone. When Mr. Glastone was in office the Bill was officially opposed by his President of the Board of Trade, and of course rejected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Chamberlain did not believe in making it an open question, and his action was generally approved in the country. The Channel Tunnel is eminently a matter on which the Government ought to make up its mind. It is distinctly a question of policy. Either the Channel Tunnel is objectionable on political and military grounds or it is not; and it is for the Government to express its opinions on the subject and use its power to carry them into effect. Conservatives have the right to expect that, when a thorougly mischievous and dangerous project is on foot, their leaders should do what they can to defeat it.

AN *émeute* occurred a month ago at Constantinople among the troops of the garrison round the Sultan's palace. The men of an Albanian regiment, recently enrolled and quartered near Yildiz Kiosk, and the black Zouaves, in close proximity to the Orkhanieh barracks, while disporting themselves with native dances and games for their Bairam feast, suddenly began a free fight with stones, owing to some not clearly explained reason. The contest soon waxing hotter, the men took to their side-arms, and then rushed to their barracks for ammunition, which was used freely, especially by the Albanians. After about twenty minutes their officers and a neighbouring cavalry regiment, warned by the sound of musketry, hurried to the spot and secured order with no little difficulty by charging the combatants. Considerable alarm had been created at the palace. The fight had been witnessed from the windows, and there was a momentary belief that a military revolt had occurred. Both regiments were at once confined to quarters under strong guards, and a court-martial was instituted to discover the ringleaders and the causes of the dispute. It is asserted that no political motives underlie the incident, which was merely a repetition of a similar affray that once before happened between the same troops. There exists an old feud between them, always ready to break out in acts of violence on the slightest provocation or misunderstanding; the Arabs not speaking Albanian and the Albanians not speaking Arabic, while none of them speak Turkish. The number of killed was not over eighteen, and the wounded were between thirty and forty, among nearly 500 combatants.

SOME interesting information with reference to a very curious incident which occurred during the Franco-German war has just come to hand. In 1870 three French visitors established themselves at an hotel in a well-known German town, where they remained several months. Being then in want of funds and unable to pay their bill, they were compelled to leave a package, which they had brought from France, in the hands of the landlord in satisfaction of his claim. This upon examination, was found to contain a sumptuously designed State chair. The name "Napoleon" was embroidered upon the silk covering of the back and seat, and on the occupant pressing his hands upon the finely-carved gilt arms a musical air was played by an instrument concealed within the upholstery. The care of this remarkable piece of furniture seemed the only occupation of the strangers, who are supposed to have been awaiting the advance of the French army, and in the event of its proving victorious would doubtless have conveyed the chair to Berlin, where, it is presumed, it was to have been used as a throne by the Emperor Napoleon. The chair remains in the possession of the widow of the Frenchmen's host.

BRA OF ASIAT

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. PARNELL AND THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Parnell gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee, composed of English and Scotch Members of the House, to inquire into the charges made against him by the *Times*.

Mr. Smith deprecated the idea of a Select Committee, as the Courts of Law, he said, were alone competent to deal with the charges.

THE REBELLION IN ZULULAND.

In the House of Lords last evening, Baron Knutsford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Natal, has telegraphed to him that the disturbances in Zululand have become serious, and that the rebellion is spreading.

Unless unforeseen complications occurred, the forces at the disposal of Sir Arthur Havelock were sufficient for the purpose of restoring order.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies added that it was our duty to advance and defeat Dinizulu.

Lord Knutsford believed that the Boers in the Transvaal were not abetting Dinizulu.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.

Arrangements are being made to receive the Emperor William and suite with all distinction and ceremony.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar will go in his yacht as far as Cronstadt to welcome the Emperor of Germany.

The meeting of the two Emperors will take place on board the Imperial Russian Yacht.

They will afterwards proceed up the river to Peterhof, where a grand reception will be held.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accompany the Czar in the Imperial Yacht.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 10.

It has been finally decided to hold the Madras Races under the new Calcutta rules, and not the old, as the new rules cannot in any way affect the Madras prospectus issued before the 30th June.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July, 10.

The Railway Congress at Simla is postponed to the 3rd of September.

Brigadier-General Sir Robert Low will return to India on General White's arrival at Mandalay.

Captain Griesbach started on the 3rd of this month to examine the Logar Zarmat and Shutargarden Districts, and after that the Hazara country and Banian, going by way of Ghazni. Subsequently he visits Badakshan. He has discovered some gold and also turquoise, but neither in great quantities.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 10.

News has arrived that Mokme was attacked and occupied on Sunday by a band of Sawlapaw's Karens, but who were afterwards driven out by a detachment of Beloochees before much damage was done to the town.

The Karens entrenched themselves near Mokme and reinforcements have been sent from Mone, where we have a detachment.

It is anticipated that owing to Sawlapaw's determined enmity strong measures will have to be adopted to restore tranquillity to this disturbed district, but what they are to be has on account of the difficulty of operations during the wet season not yet been decided.

Yesterday night the mail trolly having two mail officers was suddenly derailed and attacked by ten dacoits between Pyinmana and Yemethen. Fortunately the police guard close behind hastened forward and engaged the dacoits, killing two, and it is believed wounding others, who fled.

A Burman also was caught red-handed placing logs on the Prome line near Padigone station as the mail train was due. The watchman managed to capture the Burman and clear away the obstruction in time.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines returned on the 7th from Momeit where he had been to arrange with the Sawbwa to have an organised defence which he hoped to render Momeit, which was secure during the rains.

The late attack on the Railway at Zigon was found to have been organized by a priest who induced the villagers and cultivators to join in the rebellion by assurances that King Theebaw was still in Upper Burma with a large following, the English being duped by a person shamming as Theebaw being surrendered to them.

An injudicious imposition of the punitive police tax in the district was also believed to have predisposed the people to rebel.

The claim of Andreino, late Consul-General for Italy in Mandalay, for Rs. 12,600 cordage supplied to the Burmese Government was settled for Rs. 2,600.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, July 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with homeward Indian mails of 3rd instant, arrived here at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, July 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here on the evening of the 7th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

The Anchor Line steamer California arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, July 9.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday.

SUEZ, July 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, July 9.

In addition to the head Post Office at Akola there is a branch or sub-Post Office, within the enclosure of the railway station, in charge of a *Purdasi* clerk or sub-Postmaster on the handsome salary of Rs. 20 a month. This official is entrusted to receive, but not disburse, any amount of cash for despatch by money orders! In the month of May last, this Hindustani clerk could not resist the daily temptation of passing so many "Victorias," so appropriated about rupees three thousand, and detained several letters. He was tried in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Akola last month, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on both counts. There has evidently been laxity of supervision somewhere, and we are told the matter is under departmental enquiry.

The Postal Department—a most useful one—practices the penny-wise and pound-foolish system. Here was a man in receipt of Rs. 20 a month permitted to receive cash without limit for transmission by money orders without any apparent supervision. The headquarters of the Superintendent of Post Offices are at Akola; but, I am told, that the branch and sub-Post Offices are not supposed to be inspected by superintendents; that duty being delegated to inspectors, who are natives. The Superintendent of Post Offices did his utmost, and successfully brought home the charges to the culprit. But who is to pay the piper?

Consequent on these frauds (which are many in India) I learn that an order has been promulgated in the Central Provinces and Berar that Postal officials should furnish a security of twenty times their salaries, *i.e.*, a man on Rs. 20 a month should deposit Rs. 400. This order comes into force from the 1st instant (July), and is not a day too soon. Consequent on the above, I learn, that the native Postmaster of Akola, who is officiating for Mr. Mayburry, is to be transferred, and Mr. Moncrief, from Ellichpur, comes in his stead.

Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps, is about to proceed on short leave; consequently, Mr. Wright, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Akola District, officiates for him at Amraoti. Mr. Cotgrave, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Buldana District, goes to Akola, and Mr. Unger, 1st grade Inspector, officiates as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Buldana District.

About one-fourth the average quantity of rainfall has been registered up to the 8th instant. The monsoon burst very mildly in the province. In three taluks the rainfall is about 11 inches or over one-third the average quantity. The sowing of the kharif crops is being vigorously prosecuted, there having been no rain since the 3rd instant.

Colonel Szcespanki, officiating Judicial Commissioner, is to be appointed permanently to the post, *vice* Colonel Bell, vacated. Colonel Bell was one of the oldest officials in this Province, and was well liked by all. His retirement from the service necessitated his bidding farewell to the Province in which he served most of his time.

A native trained nurse taught in Bombay has been sent to Khangaum, where, I hope, she will do credit to the institution. The native women of the great cotton mart will be benefited by the advent of a trained *dhai*.

A PROTEST FROM KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Why do Bombay people desert Khandalla during the rains, or, at all events, run away as early as they do? If the present is an experience of past monsoons it is an exceptionally nice place to pass them in. It is delightfully cool, and with occasional breaks which permit of walking, or butterfly collecting, or even tiger shooting, life is made thoroughly enjoyable. The Khandalla Hotel is still open and remains so, but with the small patronage Bombay affords it, I am afraid the proprietors will not try the experiment next season. *Khubber* was brought in two days ago of a tiger having made a kill. Two guns went out the first day and saw him several times out of range, which was entirely owing to the bad *bunderbust* of the shikarees. The kill was not touched, so he returned and dragged it into the deepest part of the ravine, there finishing the meal he had begun. We again beat for him, but he had been bustled too much the day before, and retired to the big jungles to sleep off his feed. He will return, so they say, to kill again, and I hope be killed.—Yours, &c.,

July 8. KHANDALLAWALLA.

THE KHETWADY CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seems to me that a very important question arises out of the opposition on the part of a few owners of property to the selection of open ground on one side of Khetwady for a hospital for the treatment of poor people suffering from cholera. Are the interests of the poor of more importance than the interests of the rich? Are the lives of the poor of not more importance than the property interests of a few rich people?

I am surprised to find Dr. Blaney, who talks so much in the Corporation of the poor and of their interests, is against the poor in this case and in favour of the rich. What is to be done with sick poor who have no homes or no friends if hospitals are not built for them? The opposition to the proposal of a cholera hospital appears to me—not a medical man—to be cruel.

The interests of a few rich people are put against the interests of the many poor around and in Khetwady. Then, Sir, it has also been said to me what will the people of Phunuswady and Borebhat and Girgaum, all thickly populated, say to the opposition to Khetwady, for if there is not a hospital at Khetwady there must be one in one of the densely inhabited districts near Khetwady.

TRUTH.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following is a statement of accounts for the six months ending 30th June, 1888:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay, 1st Jan.	2,126	8	7			
Due by Hospital	43	8	0			
G. I. P. Railway, Subscription, six months............	300	0	0			
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Subscription, six months ...	150	0	0			
Rajpootana Railway, Subscription, six months ...	150	0	0			
Interest for six months on Rs. 500 Government Paper, less commission...	9	12	0			
Do. Rs. 1,62,000 do. ...	2,034	14	0			
Refund for Broken Bottles, Ferris and Co.	2	8	5			
				4,827	3	0
Amount available for expenditure				4,827	3	0
Amount of expenditure authorized by Committee				2,322	15	5
Leaving balance in hand				2,494	3	7
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay, June 30	2,487	2	7			
Due by Hospital	7	1	0			
				2,494	3	7

Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nursing Grant	1,200	0	0
Relief to Patients	461	0	0
Medicines	86	13	0
Miscellaneous Items for the Hospital ...	3	9	0
Bombay Gazette............	36	0	0
Concert Expenses............	54	13	5
4 dozen Teakwood Chairs	144	0	0
Binding Books	22	12	0
Mr. Coulson for keeping Accounts	30	0	0
Sepoys' Wages	54	0	0
Soundy & Company............	30	0	0
Nurses to Khandalla	200	0	0
Total......	2,322	15	5

C. E. KANE,

Honorary Secretary, E. G. H. E. Fund.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILL MANAGEMENT AND MILL FINANCING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter published yesterday I now come to the important subject of interest on advances made to mills. This very much depends on the state of the money market. It is idle to say that all mills can obtain loans at from 4½ to 5 per cent. It is true that here and there you may find an investor to advance at this figure for six months or so, but the general rate for the last year was 5½ to 6 per cent. for well managed mills. However, if a mill is heavily encumbered by mortgages or heavy debts, it pays as much as 8, 9 and 10 per cent. It very much depends on the nature of the security. In some exceptional cases money can be had at 5 per cent. But to say that the Gordon Mill could get money at 5 per cent. while it was encumbered with heavy debts is unreasonable. In case of deposits there is a great cry against Sir Dinshaw for the large interest he charges to his mills. His policy in that respect seems to have aroused the impatience of some of the shareholders. If he were to issue debentures, or publicly advertise for loans, such as as he may always require for the Manekji Petit Mills, I am sure he would get the required amount at 5 per cent., or in the worst times, at 6 per cent. If he wishes to keep a current floating account, I am sure any respectable bank would advance him at 6 per cent. interest. As for his other mills, they would get, subject to the fluctuations of the market, moneys at from 6 to 7 per cent. There would not be the least objection if Sir Dinshaw advanced his own money in the usual manner at the current rate of the day; what people seem to object to is that being the agent of the company he advances his money to it at so high a rate. I am inclined to think a single shareholder can prevent that being done, if he can prove that moneys could be had at lower rates.

Every system of management, however perfect, is liable to be abused. It is not the system of the quarter-anna commission that is to be attacked, but the attack should be directed against those who misuse it. Mr. Gostling's last letter on that subject was to the point, and your own remarks were especially so. Sir Dinshaw's management was applauded by all some years ago. As an instance in point, the Manekji Petit Mills is a solid example. He has now an enormous burden of labour and responsibility upon his own individual shoulders, which one man is scarcely strong enough to bear. His own opinion is law, and I doubt if he has many or any directors in his numerous concerns who can oppose his will. All his concerns, except the Manekji Petit Mills, have come to him burdened with heavy debts, after having been started in the first instance by Mr. Gordon. Again, notice how strange a liking is shown in these mills for low counts. Time was when the spinning of No. 16s. paid, but this has emphatically not been the case for the last year and a half. It is the bounden duty of the agent to spin such counts only as pay the company best. I make no reflection upon this preference for the less remunerative counts; I know that Sir Dinshaw is endowed with sound common sense, and is of a very charitable disposition, and I think that if he views the discussion that you and Mr. Gostling have raised in its proper light, it can only lead to good results, both for him and the shareholders.

As I said above, the system is liable to be abused, and it is a fact that now-a-days though mills are ostensibly worked by certain people, the commission (which is really the remuneration of the working agents) is distributed among A, B and C at the rate of two annas in the rupee, as a commission to them upon every hundred shares that they have been instrumental in getting subscribed. This is carried out, in some cases, to such an extent as to leave from three to six annas only for the working agents. This is uncommercial, and will some day lead to bad results. If all the partners were working partners, well and good—but the fact is that the working people could not float the company by themselves and, therefore, they get the capital subscribed in the way named above and rest satisfied with the idea of having started a concern and the privilege of paying away three-fourths of their commission to Tom, Dick and Harry, who have had no more to do with the earning of the commission than I had with the printing of your paper. I do not believe a firm can adequately manage the company on such a system. The most objectionable feature of it is that of being virtually the muccadums of their own company, a function which ought always to be kept distinct and separate for obvious reasons, though in some cases it may have proved successful for a time.

It has been a fashion now-a-days to start companies on borrowed capital. This system has been carried to a dangerous extent, and in a time of crisis such companies have little chance of existence. The Gordon Mill itself is an example of this kind, and its failure and present difficulties are the result of beginning on so unsound a basis. I could cite a number of other instances where companies have come to grief on this account, and have never afterwards regained their proper position until wound up, to the complete discomfiture of the improvident agents, the too confiding shareholders, and, what is worse, of the creditors.

Another defect is that the capital of almost all the mills is only partly paid up, and that they are financed by small depositors in amounts varying from five to twenty-five thousand rupees; and in time of a crisis, these would be the worst persons to deal with. It is, therefore, always well to have a substantial agent, who could hold his own in a critical moment

Poor Kessowji Naik was a self-opinionated man, and but for his pride might have been one of the wealthiest men in Bombay. If you refer to your files, you will find that an inimical auditor threw an unfavourable light on the way in which he was managing his mills. The matter was discussed in court as well as at shareholders' meetings. Kessowji was then at the height of his power. The auditor was denounced both by the court and the shareholders; but no one, unfortunately for Kessowji and more unfortunately still for the shareholders and the creditors, took the trouble to inquire into the charges brought by the auditor. Time went on, and the truth at last came out, but too late for any remedial measures. Fell Kessowji, fell mills, fell shareholders, and even creditors, never to rise again. This example ought to be held up before those whose ambition is to have more than ordinary burden thrown upon them and want themselves to be rich at the expense of everybody else.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 10. X. Y. Z.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read the letter of your correspondent "X. Y. Z." yesterday, in one part of which he hardly does me justice. I have never advocated that the system of one pice per pound should be done away with. My strictures were directed not against its usefulness but its abuse. What is wanted is that the commission should approximate to the profits made. When I attended the meeting of the Gordon Mill, I instanced the Morarji Gokaldas Mill and the Queen Mill. Both of these are worked on the pice a pound system, and both are a grand success. The management of both is excellent, as their balance sheets clearly indicate. Both have a salutary clause in their articles, that the full comission is only to be payable when the mills make a profit of 6 per cent. and over; when the profit is between 6 and 4 per cent. the commission is two pies, and when under 4 per cent. the commission is only one pie per pound. I at the meeting asked Sir Dinshaw pointedly whether, as the Gordon Mill was making less profit than 5 per cent. (and after allowing depreciation much less than 5 per cent.,) he would reduce his commission, so as to make the resulting dividend to the shareholders larger? This he declined to do; he said in effect that he would have his pound of flesh. Upon receiving this reply I felt that the only course open to me was to do what I could to bring public pressure to bear upon him, and I sincerely trust he will see that in the long run even his prosperity, rich as he is, is contingent upon allowing a reasonable amount of profit to those who associate their capital with his.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MEMORIAL TO DR. HENRY COOK.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of Dr. Henry Cook, former Principal of the Grant Medical College, was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, to take steps for commemorating the services done by him to this city. Members of the medical profession predominated at the meeting. On the motion of Dr. Arnott, seconded by Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the chair was occupied by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were well aware that Dr. Cook was the Principal of the Grant Medical College, and the first physician of Sir J. J. Hospital, and as such he had rendered very valuable service to the public at large of this great city. He occupied a very high position as a consulting physician, and the confidence reposed in his professional skill and judgment was so great and his assistance, as medical adviser, was so valuable, that at one time, when the Bombay Government passed a resolution restraining him from continuing his private practice, the medical profession and the public of Bombay had to appeal to the Supreme Government to allow him, as a special case, to continue his private practice. As a member of the Municipal Corporation, and as a chairman of the Town Council, he had rendered valuable services to the city, which deserved recognition at their hands. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney proposed "that this meeting is of opinion that a memorial in testimony of Honorary Surgeon-General Dr. Henry Cook's long and valuable services to the public of this city as a consulting physician and a public citizen should be established in Bombay." The mover had no doubt that his proposition would be heartily responded to not only in that hall, but outside amongst the citizens of Bombay. He spoke of Dr. Cook's very high attainments as a medical man, and of the respect which he commanded of all classes of the community in this city. As a consulting physician he was the *beau ideal* of the profession, and he was always ready to uphold the credit of the profession, and to make it respected not only in Bombay but throughout the whole of India. (Hear, hear.) As a public citizen the speaker had been closely associated with Dr. Cook, whose services, both in the Corporation and the Town Council, were eminently useful. He was not a noisy Corporator; he was gentle in the extreme, and his persuasive arguments brought conviction to the minds of his hearers. Dr. Blaney concluded by mentioning a personal experience, for which, he said, he was ever grateful to Dr. Cook. Forty years ago, he fell dangerously ill, when he was greatly indebted to the skill and care of Dr. Cook for his recovery. The speaker was sure that there were many others in this city who were equally grateful to that eminent physician for preserving their lives. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in seconding the proposition, said that Dr. Cook was a true friend of the native members of the medical profession, whose welfare he had always at heart. (Hear, hear.) He always told native doctors that it mainly rested with them to improve the status of their profession, and it was through his initiative that the experiment of honorary physicians was tried in connection with the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He had himself introduced the system of honorary physicians in the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where the experiment had proved a success. It was also through his exertions as a member of the Corporation that the surface drainage scheme was adopted and carried out, much to the benefit of the inhabitants of low-lying districts like Khetwady and Grant Road.

Dr. Edalji Nasarwanji warmly supported the resolution, which was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy moved that to carry out the objects of the resolution just passed, the following committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and determine the form of the memorial:—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. M. Petit, Dr. George Waters, Dr. Arnott, Dr. W. K. Hatch, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas, Dr. P. L. Rozario, Dr. Edalji Nasarwanji, Dr. P. C. DeSouza, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy, and Dr. Bhalchandra, with Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and Dr. Temoolji B. Nariman as joint honorary secretaries.

The proposition, having been seconded by Dr. W. K. Hatch, was carried.

Dr. Temoolji B. Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. F. A. Charles, for allowing the use of the hall.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, in seconding the proposition, said that he was once a pupil of Dr. Cook, and could say that although a strict disciplinarian, he was always kind and courteous to the students. His lectures were very much admired and valued by all his pupils. His exertions on behalf of the introduction of a Medical Registration Act in Bombay were very laudable, and so was his proposal to confer the honorary M. D. degree on deserving members of the profession. Although he failed in both these objects, his efforts deserved full recognition at their hands.

The proposition was then carried.

On the motion of Mr. M. N. Banaji, seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman. The meeting then dispersed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 10.—The barometer has fallen over Southern India and risen over Central and Northern India; the rise exceeds the tenth of an inch in Assam and south-east Punjab. Very strong westerly winds prevailed on the West Coast, and in the Deccan yesterday; Belgaum, Bellary, Secunderabad, and Rajkote report gales. Winds are much lighter at the head of the Bay and below the normal strength. A considerable increase of humidity has taken place in the Punjab, where the air is damp. The temperature is slightly reduced in Northern and Central India, except North and West Punjab, where the air is damp and very hot. Dera Ismail Khan reports temperature at 118, Peshawar, 114. General rain in the Central Provinces, Deccan, and Central India yesterday; heaviest in the Central Provinces. Seoni and Pachmarhi report three inches, Amraoti and Nagpur two; Khandwa, Jubbulpur, Saugor, and Sutna one. Burmah, the greater part of Bengal and some parts of the North-West Provinces and hill-stations obtained general rain yesterday. Moulmein, Darjeeling, and Mussoorie two inches. Rangoon, Akyab, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ranikhet, and Sibsagar one.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following postings have been ordered:—Capt. Smithe, West Riding Regiment, to the 1st Battalion. To 2nd Battalions of their corps: Captains Pakenham, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Burke, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Smith, Worcestershire; and Lieutenant Maitland, Yorkshire Regiment.

The following removals are ordered:—Lieutenants Barrington, Hampshire Regiment; Chichester, Connaught Rangers; and Pennington, Border Regiment—all to 1st Battalions. Lieutenant Watson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to the 4th Battalion; and Lieutenant Vallings, Liverpool Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

Captain Jones, 23rd Pioneers, now employed in the Intelligence Department, rejoins his regiment.

Lieutenant Godfrey, 24th Bombay Infantry, joins the Intelligence Department as unpaid Attache.

Lieutenant Newell, 11th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the Adjutancy of the Upper Burma Volunteers.

The following officers proceed home on leave:—Major Fell, 8th Hussars, for four months; Lieutenant Pease, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Surgeon Dill, Medical Staff, for six months. Lieutenant Taylor, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, remains in England on leave until September next.

Colonel W. I. Bax has relieved Colonel H. M. Evans of the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division. Colonel Evans has been directed to proceed to Shillong and assume command of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry.

Surgeon H. W. Kendall, M. S., is granted leave on medical certificate from the 7th July to the 4th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Meacham, of the 16th (Lucknow) Regiment, whose sudden death was recently announced, was only 45 years of age. The deceased officer was a well-known athlete, and had the reputation of being one of the most powerful men in the army. A strange fatality seems to be steadily at work against the officers of the 16th, for since its formation not one of them had risen to command it. During the last eight years three Seconds-in-Command have died.

Instances having occurred during the last troop-season of drafts from India arriving in England without sufficient clothing, the Commander-in-Chief has enjoined in General Orders on all officers concerned the necessity for taking every precaution against men proceeding to England, as invalids or otherwise, leaving the port of embarkation without being in possession of complete kits. Steps are also directed to be taken to prevent soldiers from disposing of any articles of clothing *en route* to the port of embarkation before they have been replaced by the issue of similar articles; and officers in charge of drafts are to be held responsible for the completeness of soldiers' kits, and are required to bring to notice any deficiencies which may occur during the journey to the port of embarkation.

THE DECCAN MINES INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF GENERAL STRACHEY.

On the 15th of June, after Mr. Cordery had given evidence as reported by us yesterday, and Mr. Watson had been recalled, General Richard Strachey was examined as follows:—

The Solicitor-General for Scotland: What position do you hold at the India Office?—I am a member of the Council of India.

You have held that position during the whole period of the negotiation relating to the railways and also to mines in the Deccan?—Yes.

Then proceeding chronologically, the first negotiation took place, I believe, in the year 1882 when Abdul Huk came over in order to negotiate for a railway concession?—That is so.

The negotiations, I believe, did not result in a concession?—No, they came to nothing.

In 1883 there was a second negotiation also conducted by Abdul Huk in London?—There was.

And that resulted in the formation of a railway company. Abdul Huk on his arrival in London, I believe, apprised the Secretary of State of his mission?—Yes; that is the case.

Those negotiations of 1883, resulted in the agreement as to the railway which was entered into on the 27th December, 1883. I think you may take that date from me?—That was so.

It is the case, is it not, that on the 24th December, 1883, the Secretary of State wrote regarding the agreement as then adjusted and arranged?—He did so.

Would you pause before proceeding with the mining concession to explain this; the Secretary of State's approval of the railway concession was on the footing of its being apart altogether from the ulterior question of the mining concession?—Absolutely.

The letter which I have referred you to Abdul Huk deals with the railway concessions on its merits?—Exclusively.

Before passing to anything which introduced the mining concession, may I just ask you to say, in a word, whether the India Office were cognisant at the time, or only afterwards, of a certain payment of 83,000*l*. to Abdul Huk in respect of the railway concession?—They were not cognisant at that time, certainly.

At what stage did they become cognisant of the receipt by Abdul Huk of 83,000*l*.; it is a little out of order of time, but you will perceive it is relevant to this?—They became aware of that in the latter part of 1884.

What have you to say about it?—In the latter part of 1884 the attention of the Secretary of State was drawn to a printed paper purporting to be issued for general information by the Nizam's Government; that is a paper I have here, which gives an account of the negotiations for the formation of the Nizam's Railway.

May I take it that that is important only as being the occasion of the 83,000*l*. coming to the knowledge of the India Office?—Merely that; and it is a memorandum drawn up by Abdul Huk, and he explains in that the nature of the transactions, and makes reference to the expenditure in the way of commission and otherwise in getting the railway transaction carried through. From this it appeared that there was a certain sum of 86,000*l*. which did not appear to us at the India Office to be explainable. In the course of conversation outside of the Office information was given to me which induced the Secretary of State to write to the Railway Company to ask what they knew about it, and the Railway Company informed the Secretary of State of the facts as they are now known, that is to say, that the Sirdar Diler Jung had been authorised by the late Minister, Sir Salar Jung, to deduct from the purchase money paid by the company to the Nizam for the then existing line, the purchase money having been 1,666,666*l*., a commission of 5 per cent, or 83,333*l*. 6s. as his remuneration, and that the Sirdar was instructed by the late Sir Salar Jung to keep the matter secret between them.

Then the Secretary of State wrote?—If you will allow me, I will read this letter of the 29th October, 1885, from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council: "I forward for the information of your Excellency's Government copies of correspondence which has passed between this Office and the Board of Directors of his Highness the Nizam's State Railway Company, relative to a statement regarding the formation of that company, published by the Nizam's Government in 1884, which has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State. From these papers it appears that the Sirdar Diler Jung, who conducted the negotiations in this country in behalf of the Nizam's Government, received from that Government a commission of 83,333*l*. 6s. as personal remuneration for his services under authority given by the late administration of the Hyderabad State. I desire to inform your Excellency that the Secretary of State in Council had no knowledge of this arrangement until the receipt of the letter from the Board of the Nizam's Railway Company, dated the 5th August last, and there can be little doubt that neither would be the last paragraph of Lord Kimberley's Railway Despatch, No. 19, of the 21st February, 1884, have been written, nor would the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council have been given to such an arrangement had it been made known while the negotiations for the formation of the company were in progress. In present circumstances, it is not necessary that I should comment further on this matter; but, with a view to avoiding possible misunderstandings in future, I would suggest that it would be more convenient that, before the Government of India gives its assent to arrangements that contemplate any contract requiring sanction under the provisions of 37 Geo. 3, c. 142, s. 28, a special reference may be made to the Secretary of State in Council, and his previous approval obtained. While, however, I have thought it desirable thus to notice the transaction referred to, I do not think that it is necessary to make this the subject of further discussion with the Government of his Highness the Nizam."

The matter had by that time been laid before the Governor-General in Council, and his judgment taken upon it by the Resident?—Of that I have no knowledge, except what I have heard or seen. I should wish to add to this letter that among the reasons that induced the Secretary of State in Council to write it is the fact that when Abdul Huk was negotiating the railway business at the India Office, he most distinctly affirmed that he had no personal interest in the matter whatever. I say that he has said that to myself. Of course I cannot say what he has said to other people, excepting as a matter of hearsay.

Then is that the nature of the action of the India Office as regards this 83,000*l*.?—That is all that the India Office did. The Government of India, I should say, replied to that, however. There is a letter of the Government of India, dated 2nd March, 1886, in which they say, "With regard to the statements in Mr. Batten's letter" (that is the letter I have referred to from the company) "we consider it desirable to inform your Lordships that the first authoritative information that the Government of India received on the subject of the Sirdar's remuneration by the Hyderabad State was contained in a semi-official letter from Mr. Cordery, dated 3rd January 1885, (copy of which formed the third enclosure to our Despatch, No. 31, dated the 2nd February, 1886), relating to a mining concession in the Hyderabad State. Rumours that some such transaction had taken place reached us in the spring of 1884; but the source of our information was untrustworthy, and was not as such a nature as to make official action possible. It may be sufficient therefore to observe that the secret compact between the late Sir Salar Jung and Sirdar Diler Jung was neither sanctioned nor countenanced by us, nor even known to exist until long after the negotiations had been concluded."

I propose now, if you please to pass to the negotiation for the mining concession. Abdul Huk was over here about the mining concession in what year?—The mining concession began, I mean to say, the discussions about it began in 1882, and they were dropped then.

The definite negotiations which resulted in the preparation of the draft concession were in 1885, I think?—In 1883; they began in 1883; I mean to say, that they were put into a more definite shape in 1883.

During the preparation of the draft concession in London did Abdul Huk invite the assistance of the India Office, or did they interfere at all?—I have no very accurate recollection; but so far as the papers I have looked at go I can find no trace of anything definite, but I have an impression that we had informal conversations about it, and that we were so thoroughly dissatisfied with the scheme that he had brought from India, that we told him we would have nothing to do with it in that form; and in consequence of that after the railway contract was concluded, he wrote to the Secretary of State to say that he had dropped it.

During the preparation of the draft concession, did the India Office find it necessary, or were they invited to take any overt action?—None; we knew nothing whatever; the India Office had no cognisance of it whatever until the lease had been executed.

On the execution of the concession the India Office was informed of that concession having been granted, and I believe Lord Kimberley invited the attention of some of the gentlemen in the Office to its terms?—Perhaps you will remember that the concession was signed on the 7th January or 6th January, 1886, and it was sent home to the Secretary of State with a letter from the Government of India of the 2nd February of that same year, 1886, and on the receipt of those papers it was considered in the usual way by the Council. It was referred to a Committee of the Council, and it was discussed.

I think there were certain points upon which the advisers of the Secretary of State thought alterations should be made?—There were. There were certain questions asked about it, and a discussion took place with the promoters (the concessionaires) and they ultimately came to an agreement with the Secretary of State that they would do what he finally thought was necessary in relation to the concession.

I notice that there is a letter by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Mr. Watson on the 5th of May, 1886. It is on page 34 of Mr. M'Lagan's paper?—All those letters have been laid before Parliament.

That regards the intervention of the Secretary of State?—Quite.

And ultimately, on the 27th July, 1886, there is a letter from the India Office, in which the writer says: "In reply, I am directed to inform you" (now this is to Watson) "that the Secretary of State will be prepared to approve of the carrying out of the agreement which has been entered into by yourself and Mr. John Stewart with the Nizam's Government, on the express condition that, in the event of active mining operations not being commenced at any mines or on any lands taken up in accordance with the terms of the concession within the time specified in your letter as above quoted, all such mines and lands will be surrendered to the Nizam's Government, by you or the company, or persons to whom the concession may be transferred, and that all rights under the contract in respect to such mines and lands shall then wholly cease"?—Yes.

Upon that the company was formed, and I believe the formation of the company was intimated to the India Office?—That was so.

Would you tell the Committee whether the question as to what was to come of the shares which were not at first subscribed for was considered at the India Office or not?—All I can say with regard to that is that we at the India Office had to consider the document which was signed between the Nizam's Government, and I think it is Mr. Winter on behalf of the concessionaires. What we had to do was to look at this document, and on the face of this document the conclusions we came to were that certain additional precautions were desirable, and which the Secretary of State addressed Mr. Winter, or rather, I should say, Mr. Watson, as regards the particular point which I understand you to refer to, as to the question of the million of capital. All I can tell you about it is that it was not discussed.

Do you consider that it fell within the province of the advisers of the Secretary of State?—All I can say is that the Secretary of State for India in Council is a very complex body. It consists of sixteen minds, and I cannot say what the concrete idea of the Secretary of State for India was on a subject on which no expression of opinion has been recorded. All I can tell you is what my own personal opinion is, if that is of any value to you.

Yes; what is that?—My personal opinion is that as regards that particular clause, it has no important influence on the contract generally speaking. The words that are used in that are that there shall be a capital of not less than 1,000,000*l*. sterling, but that there shall be powers to increase the capital "by an issue of debentures or otherwise if necessary"; that is to say, the 150,000*l*. being the *bona fide* share capital that was to be subscribed and really paid up, beyond that there was an imaginary sum which made up a million, or it might be less, or it might be more, and under that it appeared, or rather appears to be, I should say, because what it did appear to me to be I am not prepared to remember; but it appears to me so far as the contract itself goes, that it is unimportant.

Mr. Labouchere: What is unimportant?—The fact that that million is mentioned.

Mr. Solicitor-General for Scotland, That is the view that occurs to you now upon the consideration of the question?—Yes.

Did the India Office, or those concerned in the action of the India Office, at all know of the arrangements by which 85,000 shares were given to the concessionaires?—No; we had no knowledge at all of it, I should say, until the first accounts of the company were sent on to the Secretary of State, which was in July, 1887.

Then I want to ask you about the purchase of the shares by the Nizam's Government; when did the India Office become cognisant of the intention of the Nizam's Government to purchase shares in the company?—The first thing we heard of it was a telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated the 16th May, which was to this effect: Hyderabad Mining operation promises well. Nizam's Government wishes to take shares in the company. The Resident thinks this desirable, and recommends our raising no objection, while accepting no responsibility; we have agreed."

What did the India Office do upon that?—I should wish to say with reference to that that there is a statement made in what is called the Yellow Book. It is paragraph 103, at page 31 of the reprint. Perhaps it might be as well if that were read. It is this: "There is a statement regarding the inducement to these shares. Then there is a reference to two telegrams which were sent from the Resident to Abdul Huk, dated the 10th May and 11th May," and then he goes on thus in paragraph 103: "The reason for the silence of the Government of India was that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of State. It was considered in Committee, and laid before the Council, and passed; the proposal having been considered by the whole Council, including the Secretary of State, who has the best means of judging of its value as sound and desirable, both from a political and financial point of view." Now I wish to explain to the Committee what are the facts.

The facts are, as I said before, that the telegram of the Viceroy, dated the 16th May, was seen by the Public Works Committee, which is the organ of the Secretary of State which takes cognisance of these things. It was seen on the 25th May; it was placed in a box. I ought to explain the matter a little more fully. The telegram, as I have read it, informs the Secretary of State that they have agreed to the purchase. This comes before the Public Works Committee which is the body that has to consider these things, with a remark that, as the Government of India have asked for no reply, it calls for no notice. No notice accordingly was taken of it, and it was simply placed on the table of the India Office, according to custom, for members of the Council to read if they cared to do so. There are certain large boxes placed in one of the rooms in the India Office containing various papers that come from India for what is called, "for perusal." This paper was in the manner placed on the Council table for the information of the Council, but it never came before the Council at all in the ordinary way. The Council, as such, never expressed any opinion upon it; the Secretary of State never expressed any opinion upon it; the Committee never expressed any opinion upon it.

Was that in the ordinary course of office management?—That is the ordinary way with business that requires no orders from the Secretary of State. Those papers which are considered to be of interest are put in a box for members of the Council to read.

But on the fact of it, not call for action on the part of the India Office?—It did not.

Mr. Slagg: I think the Government of India assumes a right to deal with the interests of, or to control, the Native States in every possible particular, does it not, or in a very large degree?—Well, to some extent, certainly.

The Nizam's Government is virtually, in fact, under British influence?—To some extent.

The Nizam has a British adviser, has he not, in Colonel Marshall?—Colonel Marshall is not in any way that I know of connected with the Government of India. He is a servant of the Nizam's Government.

Is he not appointed to the post by the Indian Government?—Not that I am aware of; but I have no specific knowledge upon these subjects, and I do not think you will get much use out of asking me questions upon the subject. It is not a part of the business I am conversant with.

I suppose your knowledge extends to this, that all important matters like the Native States are under the control of the India Office?—They are under the inspection, as you may say, of the India Office, so far as they are reported from India by the Government of India. Certainly there is no interference in detail.

But are they not under the direction of the India Office?—Certainly not.

Because it appears from the history of this concession that it has been modified by the Indian Government in several very important particulars. It appears also the Nizam's Government has been under certain implied obligations to accept those modifications; therefore I should assume that there is direction?—The action of the Government of India on the Nizam's Government is merely a friendly action, a friendly action in the way of representation so far as its influence on the Nizam's Government itself is concerned.

Then do you consider that there is no responsibility on the part of the Indian Government in relation to these matters; has not the Indian Government taken responsibility upon itself by assuming to direct the details of this concession?—I am not aware that it has directed the details; it has advised.

We read that certain modifications have been made officially by the Indian Government?—On the suggestion of the Indian Government. The relations of the Government of India and the Nizam's Government are regulated by treaty. So far as treaty obligations enable the Government in India, or authorise them to interfere they would interfere, but certainly in a matter of contract of a nature of this sort, there is nothing in the treaties between the

two States that justifies interference, at least not so far as I am informed.

The concession, I think, you said, was to some extent discussed in Council ?—Yes, it was. It was authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

And during those discussions did no suspicion arise as to the construction that was put upon the concession by the concessionaires as to the 850,000*l.* worth of capital ?—No, no suspicion.

You never suspected that such a construction could be applied to documents ?—As I think I have said before, no reference has been made to the possibility of any special interpretation of that part of the agreement, and that is all really that can be said about it.

The concession was considered satisfactory ?—Yes. it was considered satisfactory ; and the Secretary of State authorized its being carried out with certain modifications.

What view is taken of it now ?—I am not in a position to answer for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

You do not know what the view of the Council is ?—Well, the Council has formed no view.

It is not for the Council to form some view upon an important matter like this ?—It is not for me to say that.

You have said that the clause as to the disposal of this 1,000,000*l.* of capital had no important bearing on the matter ; surely it has a very important bearing upon the position of the shareholders ?—As I said before, if you ask me a question of that sort, you ask me my personal opinion for what it is worth.

Yes ; I am asking you your personal opinion as to the actual manner in which the company or the concessionaires dealt with their concession after they got it, and the terms on which they arranged matters with the company that was formed to carry out the concession ?—Of course it is obvious that the nature of that arrangement might at all events have an important effect upon a company ; but I do not know that you can say anything more than that upon the subject, at least I do not see what more is to be said.

Possibly to this extent : If they had been suspicious the concession would not have been granted in that form ?—As I said before it was not suspected.

If it had been, probably there would have been a different view taken of its merits in your opinion ? That is possible.

Sir Richard Temple : Is it not the fact, that as regards internal administration, the power of the Government to interfere with the Nizam is but limited ?—Quite so.

But is it not that the means of indirect political influence are considerable ?—Certainly.

And is not that influence exercised through the channel of the British Resident at Hyderabad ?—Certainly.

By the Government of India ?—Yes.

Is not the Government of India, in exercising that influence, subject to the general control of the Secretary of State for India in Council ?—It is.

That is the political position ?—Certainly.

The relative position of the several parties ?—The Secretary of State for India in Council is supreme.

Is not your own sphere in India Office chiefly relating to public works ?—Well, largely.

Largely public works ; and that is the reason why these affairs come within your knowledge ?—So far as he the Secretary of State for India in Council has formed opinions, and so far as he expressed them, the whole Council participate in those orders just as much as I do.

Does not this correspondence come, in the first instance, before a Committee of the Council of India, the Public Works Committee ; is it not so ?—It may be the Public Works Committee, or some other Committee. In many cases these matters were referred to special committees.

But of the Public Works Committee you are a member, I presume ?—I am. I do not wish, in the smallest degree, to evade any responsibility that attaches to me personally. I have been personally concerned in the whole of this transaction, and if you please, I am one of the principal advisers of the Secretary of State in all those matters.

Mr. Labouchere : Were you connected in any way with this railroad ?—Which railroad.

The Nizam's railroad ?—In what way ; perhaps you will explain.

I thought you were on the Board, were you not ?—No, I never had anything do do with any Indian railway at all.

I beg your pardon, it was Sir John Strachey ; I was thinking you were Sir John Strachey ?—No.

You say that ultimately this concession was sent home to the India Office as drawn up ?—Yes.

Did anybody look at it ?—Yes, I did, personally.

Was assent given to it ?—Assent was given to it.

Did you look into the terms ?—I did.

And I understand that the India Office would not for a moment have assented to any concession which they understood would enable the concessionaires to take 850,000*l.* to themselves out of a capital of 1,000,000*l.* ; how did you understand that ?—I did not know it.

All right. Then do I understand that you consider that this was the intention of the Indian Government ; that is to say, of the sixteen gentlemen who sit round this table at the India Office ?—Certainly not.

Then what was it ?—There was no intention.

They had no intention ?—Not in that respect.

Did they form any conclusion from reading the concession as to what was to be done ?—No, not as regards that point.

They did not think it worth while ?—They did not think it was their business.

Whose business was it ?—Nobody's, so far as I know.

Do you mean at the India Office ; nobody's ?—The India Office ; the Secretary of State is not a dry nurse to the Nizam.

That is all very well about being dry nurse to the Nizam ; we will go into that. Is the Viceroy a dry nurse to the Nizam ?—Certainly not.

You say that the Viceroy or Mr. Durand from Calcutta wrote a series of Despatches stating what was to be done with regard to this concession before it was settled ?—I am not aware that Mr. Durand did write such Despatches.

You are not ?—No.

Then I will read them to you. I take the Despatch of Mr. Durand in the Parliamentary Papers, page 29, in which he incloses two memoranda. I first point out this : Mr. Durand, writing to the Resident at Hyderabad, says : " He submits a Draft Agreement between his Highness the Nizam and Messrs. Watson and Stewart as to mining rights. " And then he says : " I am first to observe that the arrangements described in this agreement should have been made through you, instead of being settled directly by the Nawab Salar Jung, with the representative of the English Company. " I gather that that means that the representative of an English Company ought not to come into direct contact with the Ministers of the Nizam, but that everything ought to pass through the Resident ?—That was the Government of India's instruction to the Resident.

Do you call that dry nursing ?—That is not an instruction to the Nizam ; that is an instruction to their own officer.

It is an instruction to their own officer ; but is their own officer to keep it to himself ?—Is he not to communicate that to the Nizam's Government ?—I should think not.

Not necessarily ?—Not necessarily.

Is he to communicate it to the English representative of a company who goes there ?—Well, so far as British subjects are concerned, they are to a certain extent subject to the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

What ! in the Nizam's territories ?—As I tell you, you are asking me questions of which I am not cognisant.

Was Mr. Cordery instructed to act on that instruction ?—Obviously Mr. Cordery it was represented to him by the Government of India that he should have entered into the detailed instructions and the agreement with Mr. Winter before it went to the Nizam.

Then he was intended to act upon it ?—Merely in the way of suggestion.

Let us suppose that Mr. Cordery refused to accept the suggestion, what would have happened to Mr. Cordery ?—Of course Mr. Cordery was bound——

To obey ?—To act on behalf of the Government of India.

Then he was the representative of the Government of India ?—Certainly.

Then the representative of the Government of India was told by the Viceroy that he was to step in between the English representative of an English Company and the Government of the Nizam with regard to a negotiation, and that he was to be an intermediary ?—Yes.

Do not you call that dry nursing ?—Not necessarily ; no.

Well, " wet nursing" we will call it ?—No, nor wet nursing at all.

Take paragraph 5 : " Under these circumstances the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that the draft agreement may with advantage be modified in certain particulars ; I am accordingly directed to forward two memoranda (marked A. and B.), one of which describes the alterations suggested, while the other explains the grounds upon which they are recommended ; I am to request that you will recommend to the Minister and to the agent of the company that the agreement may be concluded on these terms, which are, in the opinion of the Government of India, much more satisfactory than the provisions of the draft agreement as received" ; do not you call that any " wet" or " dry nursing" ?—I say that is an expression of the opinion of the Government of India as to what is the best form to give to the grant. They are perfectly justified in saying that.

I am not saying whether they are justified or not. Do you mean to say that that is not responsibility, and that they do not take the responsibility of any contract that is signed under those orders to their representative ?—Of course there is a certain amount of responsibility taken.

Is there a full responsibility ?—Certainly not.

" Certainly not ;" when they in these instruction to their agent, after their agent informs them that he fulfils them and finally gives an assent to the concession, there is no full responsibility ?—There is not full responsibility for what is done in consequence of a concession.

Not what is done in consequence of a concession ; but in regard to the terms of the concession ?—That is the whole question at issue, as far as I understand.

I am not asking whether they fulfilled the terms ; but does the Government of Calcutta accept the responsibility of the terms under which the concession is given ?—To advise the Nizam's Government ; not to enter into an engagement which they considered unreasonable.

Not when they give their assent to it ?—They considered that it was a reasonable agreement.

Then they do accept the responsibility ?—For its being reasonable.

Well, being a legitimate and fair concession ?—Quite so.

After they have instructed their Resident, their representative, to undertake the negociations connected with it ?—Certainly.

Then does the Government in England not do it ; does the Secretary of State not do it ?—I have said that he has done it.

Then this was sent home to the Secretary of State ?—Yes.

I presume when it was sent home the correspondence was sent home with it between Mr. Durand and the Resident ?—A great deal of this correspondence came ; yes.

Was it submitted to you ?—I have no doubt, it was.

You saw in this correspondence the frequent allusions that there are to the first issue and to the rest of the money being employed for working capital if required, the rest of the million ?—I do not accept that interpretation of the discussions at all.

Then I must go into the interpretation, if that is not accepted ; what is the interpretation of those words " the first issue of shares may be 150,000*l*, with 75,000*l.* paid-up," at page 25, Enclosure 5 in No. 4, paragraph 3 ; does that mean that there are to be subsequent issues ?—Yes, that there will be subsequent issues I suppose.

Would it be a violating of the principle if the first issue were 150,000*l.*, and at the same time all further issues were rendered impossible by the rest of the money being given to the concessionaires ?—All I can say is that the contract as it stands does not prevent further issues.

Is there anything in the contract that would prevent giving 850,000*l.* to the concessionaires for the concession ?—No, there is not.

Now read this, because you sit at the India Office. I want to know what you gentlemen do at the India Office. I take Memorandum B., which you say you had before you ; had you it alone before you, or the Council, or what. How many are on the Works Committee ?—The Public Works Committee ? I do not see that this Committee has anything to do with the Public Works Committee.

That is not for you, Sir, to ask. How many are there on the Public Works Committee ?—It did not come before the Public Works Committee.

Who did it come before : you alone ?—No, before the Special Committee.

Who are the Special Committee ?—Sir Ashley Eden was one, and, I think, Sir Donald Stewart, besides myself.

It went before a Committee of three. Now you say you had this correspondence sent home to you, would you be kind enough to look at Memorandum B., on page 22. The memorandum is on page 21, and it goes over on page 22, clause 2, " The first issue of shares has been reduced from 250,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*, and the paid-up capital from 100,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* This has been done to meet the immediate requirements of the opening of the Singareni coal-fields, which, judging from the circumstances of existing coal companies in Bengal, can be efficiently worked with a subscribed capital of the amount proposed in the altered clause ; the nominal capital is left as originally drafted in the clause 1," "the nominal capital," that is the 1,000,000*l.* ?—Quite so.

" As it is contemplated that further issues of shares will be made in the event of iron or steel works being started at Singareni or the mineral wealth of the province being developed at other sites" ?—Yes.

What do you consider that means ?—Well, the probability is that the person who wrote that did contemplate that additional capital should be subscribed.

Out of the million ?—That is to say within the million.

Then this was submitted to you with the concession ?—Yes.

And did not you and these two gentlemen think it desirable to consider whether the concession did really carry out the intentions of the Indian Government ?—I am not prepared to say that it did not.

Very well ; did the concession carry out this, or not ?—It was compatible with carrying it out, certainly.

Did it render it necessary ; the nominal capital remember is left originally as drafted, as it is contemplated ; that is the only reason why the million was left ?—But it appears to me that the position that you put is an impossible one to fulfil ; the condition.

Why ?—Because all that the agreement required the concessionaires to do was to raise 150,000*l.* ; it required them to do nothing more.

And if more capital was required in order to work other mines they were to obtain it in this fashion ?—They might obtain it in that fashion.

I beg your pardon, they were to. It " is left as originally drafted in the clause 1, as it is contemplated "?—Contemplated by whom ?

By the writer of this ; by Mr. Durand and the Calcutta Government ?—But he was not making the agreement.

I beg your pardon, they wished to make the Government ?—The Nizam's Government—

And Mr. Cordery ?—No.

I beg your pardon ?—You may say Mr. Cordery, if you please ; the Nizam's Government, I should say, and Mr. Winter.

The Calcutta Government sending up every day, saying they desired this and that to be put in the contract, and yet that they are not making themselves responsible. You accept the responsibility of the Calcutta Government ?—I accept the responsibility.

The Calcutta Government sends it home to England ?—Yes.

The English Government look after the contract themselves and give their consent to it or not ?—Yes, we do.

Surely, then, they look into it ?—We did look into it.

Did you see that the contract carried out the intention of the Calcutta Government ?—So far as I understand it, yes.

Then what was the intention ; was it the intention that the nominal capital should be " left as originally drafted, as it is contemplated that further issues of shares will be made" ?—There is nothing to prevent the further issue of shares now.

Why ; the capital is a million ?—No, there is nothing to prevent a further issue of shares.

I beg your pardon ; the capital is 1,000,000*l* ; how are they to issue them ?—Look here ; that is what I began by saying when I was first asked questions about this. This is clause 1 of the indenture. They are to form " a company limited by shares, with a capital of not less than 1,000,000*l.*, with powers to increase the capital by issue of debentures or otherwise if necessary."

There is nothing to prevent the issue.

I beg your pardon ; then you consider it perfectly legitimate and proper that they were to ?—To do what ?

To issue this 8,50,000*l.* to themselves ?—Why said so ; did I say so ?

You implied it ?—I deny that I implied it at all, or that I gave any opinion about it.

Very well ; will you be good enough to give your opinion ?—All I can say is that if this concession had been made to me I should not have done it.

Do you consider that they might do it by the terms of the concession ? —They have done it.

Do you consider they might do it ; that they have got a right to do it as a matter of fact ?—That is for gentlemen learned in the law to say. All I have to say is that they have done it.

Do you consider that that is the intention of the Calcutta Government ?—Certainly not ; and I never said so.

Was it the intention of the Government of India ?—Certainly not.

Would it not have been wise on the part of this Committee to have looked into this concession and seen that it was rendered impossible ?—They did look into it, and if you would advise me how I should have done it you would be very clever, I think, because I cannot do it.

Then you looked into it ?—I give you that answer now. When I looked into it I had no conception that the concessionaires would take anything more for the concession than what reasonable people would call fair, and I say that that is on the face of it, because this document contemplates the transfer of the concession to a company. Now the concession would not have been transferred for nothing ; obviously, there would be some consideration. What the consideration is that is reasonable, is for every man to settle for himself. I cannot settle it. As I said before, if you ask me whether I would have taken 850,000*l.*, I should say so.

Then you at the India Office, as the guardians of this Nizam and his people, consider it prefectly legitimate to encourage the grant to Mr. A. and Mr. B., who have done nothing for the State, who are mere financiers, of such a concession as that, and for which they are to be paid a large sum over the counter of the company ?—I say that that was the intention of it.

Was it the intention ?—Obviously the intention of everybody.

Was it ; can you show me anywhere where it is stated that that is the intention ?—I say, as far as I understand contracts of this sort, the sole way of finding out the intention is to see what is in the contract.

Does it state any amount that is to be paid ?—No, no ; but that something reasonable may be paid. I may be wrong, but that is my impression.

You remember the question of the railroad ; that you went into ?—I did.

Mr. Watson there, as you know, probably, received 100,000*l.* for promotion ?—That is for commission.

For commission ; that was on the supposition, which was a fact, I presume, that Mr. Watson was a gentleman who underwrote and got the capital for companies ?—Yes.

Might not the Nizam's Government, the India Government and the Calcutta Government, all have come to the conclusion that Mr. Watson was going to do the same thing now, and receive a certain percentage for getting the money for this ?—It is possible, perfectly.

And that he would have done it as a speculation ?—Perfectly.

There is not one word that limits the amount that he is to receive for the concession, is there ?—That is so.

Do not you think, if you thought the concession was to be sold, that it would have been desirable to limit it ?—As we know now, perhaps, it would.

Then the committee were remiss ?—Not remiss ! they were not all-wise.

No, I do not know that anybody ever charged them with that ?—I personally, if I may make the remark, should say that if this honourable Committee of the House of Commons had had this paper put before them when it was first made, it does not at all follow that they would have done otherwise than we did.

We cannot go into that hypothesis. It seems to me it would be difficult to find six sane human beings out of the India Office, who would not have taken precautions, knowing what promoters are, to prevent this? —It is very easy to be wise after the events have happened.

It is very easy to be wise after the event, certainly ; but we want gentlemen who are our officials to be wise before the event ?—You do, I know ; but you do not get them.

The Committee then adjourned until the 19th of June, when General Strachey's evidence was resumed.

Mr. Labouchere : I think you said that Abdul Huk came over with full powers to sign a concession, which had been drawn up for, or drawn up by, Mr. Watson in 1882. I think that is in your evidence ?—I do not exactly follow you. As I understand, he came over with instructions from his Government to enter into an arrangement about the mines ; not specifically with any particular person, that I know of ; I do not think I said that ; at all events, I had no knowledge of that.

There was a discussion took place between Mr. Watson and the representatives of the Secretary of State for India ?—Not at that time.

This would be in 1886 ?—In 1886, yes.

That is while this draft concession was being looked into ; White and Borrett's concession ?—It had ceased to be a draft. The agreement was made early in January in 1886, and it was sent home by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for his approval or confirmation or criticism.

Then, as I understand it, Abdul Huk was told by the India Office that he was not to sign under the powers of the Nizam ; but that the negotiations were to be continued in Hyderabad ?—That was in 1883.

Yes, that was in 1883 ?—Yes.

So that the India Office accepted the responsibility of desiring Abdul Huk not to act upon the instruction of the Nizam's Government ; but to take his concession back for further discussion in Hyderabad ?—As far as I understand we accepted no responsibility at all. Abdul Huk withdrew in consequence of at least I believe so at all events partly in consequence of the conversations held at the India Office. Abdul Huk, as far as my recollection goes in January 1884, wrote to the Secretary of State to say that he withdrew all proposals regarding the mining concession.

Was not Lord Dufferin told to send home the final concession as agreed to the Home Government ?—I have no recollection of anything of the sort ; but if you can point out anything that indicates it I do not see that it bears upon the question really or upon my discussion in which I am concerned. I have no recollection of any such instructions.

I will read to you ?—If you please.

Lord Dufferin says, " As your Lordship has suggested that the previous approval of the Secretary of State is desirable to contracts of the nature of this agreement we would solicit that we may be favoured with this sanction by telegram." Now I ask you this. Does not Lord Dufferin ask for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to this particular concession ?—Certainly he does. If you asked that question before all I can say is I misunderstood you, I did not understand you to ask that. What I understood you to ask was whether the Secretary of State had written to the Governor-General directing him to send this home.

Then, as I understand it, the Secretary of State had written generally that all such contracts should be submitted for approval ?—Yes, all such contracts.

This one was, I think ?—Should be submitted for the confirmation of the Governor-General, this was one of such contracts.

Then was the Secretary of State's assent given. Lord Dufferin asks, " That we may be favoured with this sanction by telegram." Was the sanction sent. It is not in the Return ?—I could not say off-hand, but my impression is that there was a telegram sent eventually.

Giving the sanction ?—Well, saying that the Secretary of State, after certain modifications, had agreed ; or something of that sort.

Yet you say that the Secretary of State was not responsible for this ?—I do not understand.

Was the Secretary of State responsible or not for this concession ?—He was responsible in a certain sense ; of course he was.

In what sense ?—Merely in this ; in the sense of acting in a friendly way for the Nizam's Government ; and let me say that I think on the whole question that this discussion has got into a shape which, at all events, I cannot say that I am responsible for ; the position in which the Secretary of State was was in relation to it, as it appears to me, was very apparent on the fact of it.

Very ?—And it was this that the Secretary of State was deceived by the Nizam's Government ; that is to say, was deceived by the responsible agent of the Nizam's Government. On the face of the agreement that was made between the Nizam's Government and Mr. Winter, it is stated there specifically, and apparently with some intention, that Abdul Huk was authorised by the edict of the Nizam's Government to enter into this agreement ; therefore the Secretary of State had a perfect right to assume that what Abdul Huk had done was really the act of the Nizam's Government, and it appears to me unreasonable, and, so to speak, an impossibility, that the Secretary of State should assume that he had to defend the Nizam's Government against its own acts, or against the acts of its own accredited agent ; it was impossible on the face of it. Of course, if the Secretary of State had had the smallest suspicion that Abdul Huk was making an arrangement of this sort, with a view to his own personal profit, the whole thing would have been set aside instantaneously ; the question could not have arisen.

Had the Nizam's Government got a right to make a financial contract with a British subject without the consent either of the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State ?—Well, it was a moot question. It is a very difficult question. I am not certainly a person to decide whether he had or whether he had not.

Is there any special treaty with the Nizam's Government with regard to it or with the Nizam ?—I am not informed.

You do not know ?—No.

Then you are not prepared to say that the Nizam's Government has not got a right to enter into any financial arrangement with an Englishman or an English company without the consent, approval, or knowledge of the Secretary of State for India or the Government ?—Personally, certainly I am not.

You read this : " The first issue of shares has been reduced from 250,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*, and the paid-up capital from 100,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* This has been done to meet the immediate requirements of the opening of the Singareni coal-fields, &c. The nominal capital is left as originally drafted in the clause I , as it contemplated that further issues of shares will be made in the event of iron or steel works being started at Singareni, or the mineral wealth of the province being developed at other sites." That must have come before your Committee ?—Certainly it did, there is no doubt of that.

If that has been embodied in the concession, or words to that effect to carry this out, would not Watson have been obliged to get any additional capital to the 150,000*l.* as suggested in Memorandum B by the issue of a further portion of the capital ?—Well, I do not really see that you know, and I have said before I do not see it. It is perfectly true that the intention of the Government of India was that 150,000*l.* should be paid up, and immediately applied to the working of the mines ; of that there is no doubt at all, and that the difference between that 150,000 *l.* and the 1,000,000*l.* should, in the future, be available as it was required for extending the operations of the company. There is no doubt about that at all, and there never has been any doubt, and I have never suggested that there was a doubt. The real question as it appears to me is this, whether under the circumstances, it would have been possible to have framed a contract which should have prevented that being done which was done. Now what I say is this, and it appears to me also on the face of the case, that it is perfectly true that what Abdul Huk, acting on behalf of the Nizam's Government, actually did was this : He made an arrangement which was diametrically opposite to the avowed intention of the Government of India, and of his own Government.

Well, that arrangement was sent home to England ?—It was, but we had no knowledge of it.

But you had this before you : " It is contemplated that further issues" ?—Wait a minute. What I say is, that if the Nizam's Government and its agents had been honest to themselves, what has happened could not have happened. The thing would have been impossible. I put it in this way broadly : I look upon Abdul Huk, so far as this concession is concerned, as the Nizam's Government. He was the avowed agent of the Nizam's Government, and therefore so far as this agreement went, he did represent the Nizam's Government, and therefore, I say that from that point of view, the Nizam's Government deliberately made an agreement with the intention of applying the difference between that 150,000 *l.* and 1,000,000 *l.* to their own personal ends ; and I say that with an agreement entered into in that way, without the cognisance of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, we were bound, and the only way in which we could look at it was to look at the surface of the thing. We had absolutely no knowledge of Abdul Huk's intentions. Of course, it is quite easy, as I said when I was examined before, now that we see what Abdul Huk's intentions were, to have said that, in some way or other, it would have been desirable to guard against this. I quite admit it, but personally I am quite unable to say how it might have been done.

If, in spite of all the Nizam's Government go deliberately and enter into an agreement, as I said before, with the intention of circumventing its plain intention ; we cannot be responsible for that. Messrs. White and Borrett were not responsible. Mr. Blakesley is not responsible, and I say that we are not responsible that we could not have had any knowledge of it at all. Then I say, as regards the technical form, so far as the technical English Joint Stock law goes, which I apprehend, is rather a difficult thing to manage. Still so far as the application of that to an agreement of this sort is concerned we naturally considered that people in the position of Messrs. White and Borrett and Mr. Blakesley, would know what was sufficient ; and so far as I can judge I say (and I repeat again), that if the Nizam's Government and its officers had been agreed what has occurred could not have occurred ; and that they could perfectly well have controlled the amount of remuneration that was ultimately given to the concessionaires. That is really the whole of the view that I take.

Do you know anything practically about the working of the law of limited liability companies ?—More or less.

More or less ?—Yes. I have had a great deal to do with other companies.

Then you knew it ?—No. Who does know it ? I do not believe anybody knows it.

You do not believe anybody does know it. Excuse me, out of the India Office a good many people know it. Did you submit it to anybody who did know it ?—The contract was looked at in the India Office.

By whom ?—By our legal adviser. Who is your legal adviser ?—Mr. Pontifex.

And he did not in any sort of way say this did not give effect to the intentions of Mr. Durand ?—I am not aware that he said anything of the sort.

Well, Watson did get 850,000*l.* ; that you are aware of ?—Well, he got 85,000 shares; he and his associates.

Watson and his associates ; do you hold that the concession was worth this ?—Worth to whom ?

Well, to Watson ; the 850,000*l.* ?—Apparently if he got it it was.

Was what the Nizam was giving away worth to anyone 850,000*l.* ?—Well, it appears to me that to use the ordinary expression, the thing is worth what it will fetch. But, excuse me, I do not understand that the Nizam's Government was giving anything away.

Nothing ?—Then what did Watson sell ?—That is a different thing entirely ; quite a different thing.

Watson sold something ?—That may be.

He sold the concession. Anyhow the Nizam gave the concession *quantum valeat*, whether it was worth anything or not ?—He did.

Was not the Nizam's Government plundered of anything for which Watson could sell the concession ?—There you get also into deep water rather.

Why ?—What was the position of the Nizam's Government in relation to the concession ?

Yes ?—I mean that is what I really hardly know positively. It is alleged, as I understand, that the Nizam's Government ; that is to say, that the authoritative head of the Government, the Minister, gave Abdul Huk plenary powers to do what he liked, and to get what he could.

Out of the promoters ?—Out of anything ; out of the concession.

Was not the Nizam's Government, who had given it for nothing, defrauded, plundered, of any amount that Watson may have received from a Company as to its value ?—No, I think not.

Why not ?—Because it appears to me that the agreement on the face of it, necessarily implied that there should something pass as between the concessionaires and the Company.

Now I will give you a case in point : I will suppose that Mr. Raikes, who is Postmaster-General, were to give to me a concession to do something connected with the Post Office ; that I were to sell this concession for 100,000*l.* to a Company two weeks afterwards would it not be held, that owing to Mr. Raikes' remissness, the country had lost, had been plundered, of this 100,000*l.* ; because if I could get it from the Company, the country could have got it by selling the concession ?—In general terms I should agree with you but we——

How long, do you think, Mr. Raikes would remain Postmaster-General ?—But I say the Nizam's Government itself made the arrangement.

Then you throw it on the Nizam's Government ?—Entirely.

Entirely on the Nizam's Government ?—I do.

With all this correspondence ?—Certainly.

With Mr. Durand writing Mr. Cordery what he is to do ?—Certainly.

With Mr. Durand telling him that Salar Jung is not to correspond ; or rather that Watson is not to correspond directly with Sir Salar Jung, but through Mr. Cordery. With the orders to send this home, and this being submitted to your committee and your legal advisers, you absolutely say that the Nizam's Government, and not you, are responsible ?—Certainly.

Then you sent to Lord Dufferin to have all these contracts sent over to England to be subjected to your sanction merely as a sort of form and amusement ?—Not at all. It was not a sort of form or amusement. We did look at it.

I know you did ?—And I say so far as reasonable people can go, we did go ; at least that is my impression. Of course, I may be quite wrong.

You say you had no responsibility, and yet you say you acted, so far, as reasonable people could act ?—I beg your pardon. I did not say that I had no responsibility. I said that our responsibility was a limited responsibility.

Very well ; where is the limitation ?—The limitation is that it was our business to advise the Nizam's Government, supposing that that Government was treating with us honestly. Now, I say that it was not treating with us honestly.

Did you advise the Nizam's Government that this concession ought to be carried through ?—No.

What was the ground for your sanction ; you telegraphed out " Sanction" ?—There, again, it appears to me there is a distinction which it is necessary to observe. We did not recommend it. What we did say was that we had no objection to it ; we authorised its going on.

Would it have gone on, if you had stated that you had an objection to its going on ?—No.

No ?—Well, I would not say that even ; perhaps I am rash in saying that. The agreement had been made ; the agreement was actually concluded before we knew anything about it. What the power of the Secretary of State would have been is more than I can say.

You think it is quite possible that this concession would have been carried out if the Secretary of State had written to say that he entirely disapproved of it ?—Well, I would not say that. I say it is possible. I cannot say.

But not probable ?—Well, I should say not probable.

Now about the 83,000*l.* How did it come before the India Office ?—I mentioned that ; that there was a paper that was printed at Hyderabad which went into a long statement, drawn up by Abdul Huk, of what he had done, and in that there is a statement that 86,000*l* or 87,000*l* had been applied in some manner outside of Mr. Watson's 100,000*l* altogether ; and on the face of it, it did not appear to us that the explanation was a satisfactory one.

Then did you protest in any sort of way ?—I have read the letters which passed on the subject. Perhaps I might say that the manner in which we considered that we were concerned in that was this : that when Abdul Huk had completed the negotiations for the railway we wrote him a polite letter from the India Office saying, that he had done his work very well, and that it was very creditable to him, or something of that sort ; and having discovered that he had received this 83,000*l.*, although he had constantly stated at the India Office that he had no personal interest in the formation of the Company, it was thought right to address the Government of India upon the subject, and to point out that we knew nothing about it, and that if we had known anything about it we should not have written in the manner we did ; but as the thing was done, and as there was every reason to suppose it was done by the authority of Sir Salar Jung himself, it was not considered expedient to say anything about it. Sir Salar Jung was dead, and the whole thing was over.

Were you satisfied with the reply of the Government of India ?—I presume that the Secretary of State was satisfied, because no further action was taken onit.

Mr. Watson appointed your brother Chairman of the Railroad Company, did he not ?—Mr. Watson, no.

Who did ?—I do not know that Mr. Whatson had the appointment rather than anybody else.

Are you aware that your brother's name appears on the prospectus as a director, and I believe he was subsequently chairman ?—Yes.

Before any of the shares were subscribed ?—Well, I suppose that is so.

Then that would be Mr. Watson, would it not ?—It was arranged ; but who arranged it, I really could not tell you. I cannot say.

Then you assented also to the mining concession ?—Yes.

Mr. Batten, you know, is the chairman of that company ?—Yes.

Is not Mr. Batten your brother's brother-in-law ?—He is. That is perfectly true. As you have asked that question in that form, I think it is right that I should add that when Sir John Strachey was asked to become Chairman of the Railway Company, it had been arranged that Sir Bartle Frere should be the chairman, and Sir John Strachey, as he tells me, asked Sir Bartle Frere what he knew about it ; and Sir Bartle Frere said (and it was an opinion that was held very generally) that it was extremely desirable, in the interests of the Nizam that some thoroughly responsible person who could be trusted should be chairman of the company ; and under those circumstances Sir John Strachey accepted the position, and when he left the Company Sir Richard Meade, who had been Resident at Hyderabad, took the place.

Sir Richard Temple : Was it not with the knowledge and approval of the Government, or of the Secretary of State ?—That Sir John Strachey took the chairmanship ?

Yes ?—Certainly.

Did not Sir John Strachey accept that position with the knowledge and approval of the Secretary of State ?—Certainly.

And Sir Richard Meade, also ?—And Sir Richard Meade, certainly.

Was not their object in accepting this position to keep the affairs in a straight and just course ?—To a certain extent, yes.

And to protect the public interest ?—And to protect the public interest.

Mr. Slagg : Will you be good enough to look at Question 3731 on page 222 of the last sitting. " The concession, I think, you said was to some extent discussed in Council." Your answer was, " Yes, it was." It was authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council." I want to ask you to-day whether you do not think that that answer implies that the Secretary of State for India had absolutely and entirely become responsible for the concession ?—As I have said more than once the responsibility of the Secretary of State was a limited responsibility, and of course it was accepted subject to the information that he had.

Yes, of course it was subject to the information that he had ; but so far as the Secretary of State for India in Council could undertake the responsibility he did so ?—The responsibility that he accepted was that he did not interfere with the Nizam's Government carrying out the wish that they had for giving this concession to Mr. Winter, for carying out mining operations.

But the Secretary of State could have prevented anyone else interfering with that contract, could he not ?—I do not exactly understand the question.

The Secretary of State for India in Council (that is, the India Office), assume the right to deal finally with documents of this sort, and could prevent anyone else taking that position, they were supreme ; whatever functions they could exercise nobody else could exercise equivalent functions ; is not that so ?—I do not understand what the question is that I am to answer.

What I wish to know is this, you say there is some ambiguity about the authority of the Secretary of State for India in this matter ; what I wish to have cleared up is this : if the Secretary of State for India is not responsible in dealing as he did with this concession, who is responsible ; what is the ultimate final court of appeal to which such documents may be submitted, if not to the Secretary of State for India in Council ?—As far as I understand, the Hyderabad State is, well, what we at all events in India call an independent State, and that the relations of the Indian Government with the Nizam's Government are regulated by treaty. I have said that before. There is no doubt that the Government at Hyderabad is greatly under the influence of our Resident, and that in the cause of peace and order and respectability we do endeavour to exercise an influence there ; but it is an influence that we exercise ; we have no power whatever to give orders. We have powers in a certain limited way to interfere with the action of the British subjects in India. But even that, as I apprehend, is a limited power.

I think that you admit that the fact the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India in Council, has almost supreme authority in regard to matters going forward in native states. When it took upon itself to recommend this concession it really undertook to do something very strong indeed, and very impressive with regard to the future fate of the concession, did it not ?—Well, I do not know that I exactly understand the drift of the question ; but so far as I understand the whole of those transactions (the railway transaction and the mining transaction), they merely represent the outcome, so far as the Government of India and the Secretary of State are concerned, of a desire (and, as it appeared to me, a very laudable desire) on the part of the Indian Government to do what they can to facilitate the improvement of all parts of India ; the native states as well as their own states ; and it was thought, and I thought most properly, that the extension of railways in Hyderabad would be extremely advantageous to the Hyderabad State and in the same way, so far as I am able to judge, equally it was a perfectly proper thing for the Government of India to countenance, and for the Secretary of State to countenance, the working of valuable coal in the Nizam's country ; and supposing that there is gold, or that there are diamonds, at all events, not to stand in the way of these sort of mines being worked.

Do not you think in future the Government would be well advised to take precautions against the possibility of such a state of things ?—There is the exact difficulty. If you throw upon us the responsibility of seeing that nothing whatever, of any description is done wrong in the transactions of every Native States in India, all I can say is that you put a tremendous burden upon the Government, and that we cannot undertake it. The thing is an impossibility. On the one side, you say you are to stand in the way of English capital being applied in the Native States, on the other, if we say that this shall not be done, except under the most strict regulations, then you tell us " you are interfering with the development of the country." There we are on the horns of a dilemma.

No ?—If we go to the right hand, we are abused for the one thing, and if we go to the left, we are abused for the other.

Mr. Littler : You are well acquainted, I think, with the geology of India, are you not ?—More or less.

So far as the Singareni coal-field is known, it is quite capable, is it not, of supplying the whole southern railways of India ?—I have every reason to suppose that it is.

Did you form any opinion, or did you enter into your consideration at all, how the concessionaires were to be paid for raising even 150,000*l.*, and so on ?—No ; I have already said it did not.

A number of other witnesses were afterwards examined.

MR. BROADHURST's proposal to substitute the term "industrial pensioner" for "pauper" throughout the Local Government Bill, remarks a contemporary, is a sufficiently ridiculous illustration of the modern tendency to use long words instead of short words and to shrink from calling a spade by its proper name. It is only a fresh instance of the cant which has turned masters and servants into principals and assistants, which has made "customer" and "workman" give place to "client" and "operative ;" and which a few years ago led Mr. Gladstone to address the inmates of a workhouse as "ladies and gentlemen." Mr. Broadhurst said that he objected to the term in question, "because it had come to be regarded in the minds of the great mass of the people as most offensive ;" but unless pauperism is a thing which ought to be encouraged, it would obviously be foolish to give it an elegant or fair-sounding name. The silliness of the proposal is equalled by the silliness of the reason assigned for it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G D Pearse, cleared out yesterday, for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I steamer Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain F. Iceley, from Calcutta and the Coast Ports, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo.

THE s s Somerhill, 1,497 tons, Captain J Riddock, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with 2,940 tons coals, consigned to Messrs. Volkart Bros., from Sunderland (June 4). She is consigned to her captain.

THE B I steamer Satara, Captain G M. Simpson, from Busreh (June, 26) via Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with a general cargo and ammunition and the following passengers :—Messrs E G Young and C J Jameson ; Signaller Browne and Gunner Young, of H M S Kingfisher and sixty deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Patna (s)	Iceley	Calcutta, June 16.
	Somerhill (s)	Riddock	Sunderland, June 4.
	Satara (s)	Simpson	Busreh, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Ganges (s)	Stewart	London, &c.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henzada, for London via Karachi.
" Melpomene, for Trieste.
" Lawada, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—90 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—70 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 100 cwts gum and 14 cwts ginger, O Esmail ; 12 cases bristles and 7 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co ; 18 bales hides, M Curim ; 16 bales hides, B Boga ; 6 bales hides, C Jehangir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3,999 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, 799 cwts mustard seed, 20 cwts weedseed, and 53 bales wool, Volkart Bros ; 265 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Henzada s—6,027 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brenda s—200 cwts baffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—75 cwts coffee, G Mobec and Co ; 64 cwts gum, D Chaganlal ; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,251 cwts rapeseed, the Bo Co., Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—1,500 cwts castor seed, 750 cwts poppyseed, and 400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—400 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 330 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 1 case tortoise shells, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Heathfield s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—228 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

Venetia s—125 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 95 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 45 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—25 bales twist, A H Chinoy; 40 bales twist, O Khetsey ; 75 bales twist, G Chabildas ; 5 bales twist, P Rustomjee ; 75 bales twist John Campbell and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Chotalal.

Venetia s—326 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co 247 bales twist C Bomanji and Co; 81 bales cotton and 300 bales twist, D P Markar ; 111 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 150 bales twist, C Ebram, 65 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 125 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 44 bales T cloth and shirting, Tata and Co ; 24 bales T cloth and 30 bales longcloth, D Sassoon and Co.

Stura s—10 bales twist, P Rustomji ; 25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—300 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

Himalaya s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Russell, Lieut, Bedford Regt, from leave, from England.

JULY 10.

Maitland, Lt-Col, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

Stewart, Captain, Royal Munster Fus., on leave, from Mandalay.

Studdy, Lt-Col, 2nd Manchester Regt, on sick leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 10.

Hall, Lt-Col, Bombay , N Lancashire Regt, on leave to Mhow.

Jackson, Lt-Col, Bengal, Royal Scot Fusiliers, on leave, to England.

Stevenson, Col, 31st Madras L I, on furlough, to England.

Lucas, Capt, Bengal, A C G, on duty, to Meerut.

Medley, Lieut, 19th Bengal Regt, on leave, to England.

Shepherd, Major, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.

Yeld, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Assay Dept, on special, leave, to England.

Moore, Major-Genl, Bombay, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Maitland, Lt-Col, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, to England.

Stewart, Captain, Madras, R M Fus, on leave, to England.

Peterson, Surg-Major, 31st Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Paull, Major, Bombay Lanc Fus, on duty, to Satara.

Studdy, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd Manchester Regt, on sick leave, to England.

Fordyce, Lieut, Marine Battalion, on duty, to Aden.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th July, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·677
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of Wind.*	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	531
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total for during month	7·73
" " year	27·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th inst.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

Two French journalists, correspondents of the *Gaulois* and the *Matin*, have, as we stated in our telegraphic columns, been expelled from Berlin. They were visited by the police at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and ordered to leave Germany within a few hours. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says :—"I have interviewed them both. They make no secret of the reasons for their expulsion. The representative of the *Gaulois*, it appears, wrote from San Remo a statement reflecting injuriously on the young Emperor and Empress, which appeared simultaneously in the *Gaulois* and in an English paper. The other says that he wrote in the *Matin* some letters founded on a conversation with a Russian staff officer in Berlin reflecting on the German army. He alleges that the only reason given by the police for his expulsion was some injurious articles published against him in the *Lanterne* and republished in Germany." It is stated that another writer, who was active at San Remo and Berlin on behalf of several journals, had been marked out for expulsion at the fitting moment ; but he had made good his retreat to another capital some considerable time before last Friday, on the strength of an accidental hint.

NOTICES.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
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AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S  RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

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"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial in strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the Neuralgic pains from which I have suffered.

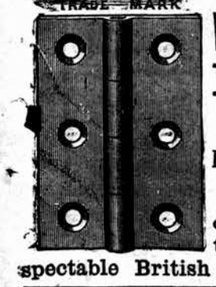
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Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, should at once stop physicing, and remit 2½. for HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.
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REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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FOR JULY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c. apply to the Manage 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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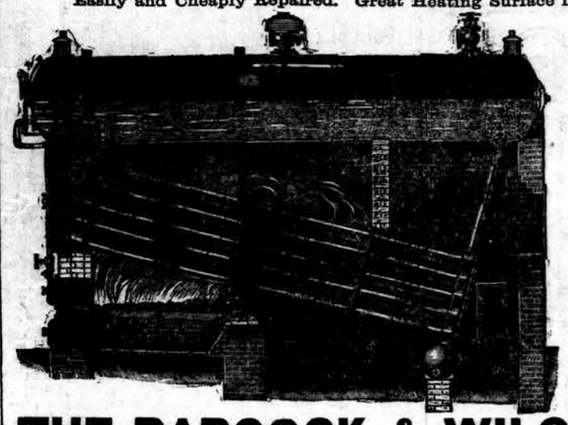
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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

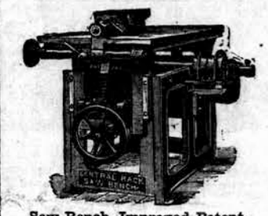
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

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Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

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OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

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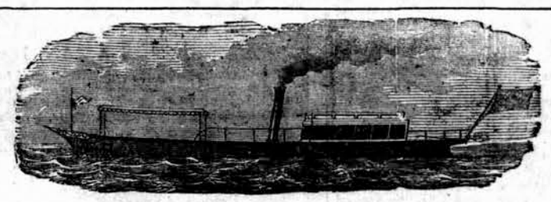
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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The OINTMENT called
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Guarantee One Year.

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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection**.



In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 18

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.



THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

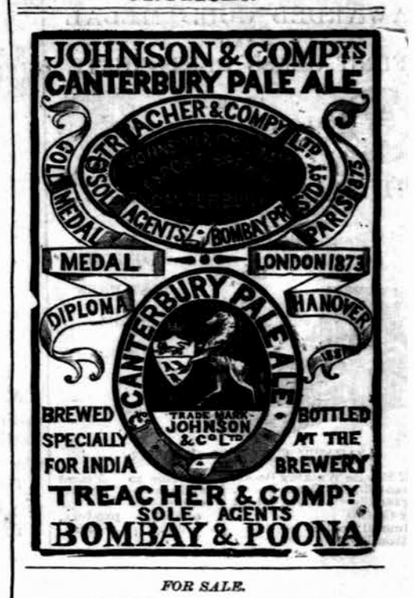
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

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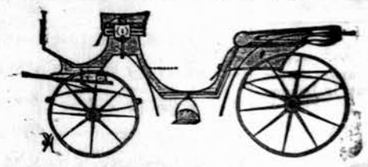
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.